YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

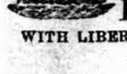
The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,041—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1900.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th Sept.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	6287	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	6247	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 375.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 675.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 825.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharde, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Craglietto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1, Sept., 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. DON. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.
" RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Oct.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,060
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Sept., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remittion.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

R. SCOTT & CO, M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvi, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 13th September, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th September.

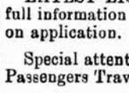
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th September, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
LOIRE	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Allegre	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	14
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES.

SHERRIES
FROM GONSALEZ BYASS & Co.

	Ordinary Rates Rs. a.	Cash Rates. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO—		
Very Old and Choice ...per dozen	47 0	42 0
MANZANILLA—		
A Perfect "San Lucar" Wine	31 8	28 0
GOLDEN SHERRY—		
A Rich Dessert Wine	33 0	29 8
OLD DRY SHERRY—		
Soft and Dry, and Well-Matured	32 8	29 0
VINO DE PASTO—		
A Good and Generous Dinner Wine	29 0	26 0

CHEAPER WINES from Rs. 18 per dozen, Cash.

PORT WINES,
Shipped direct by the Celebrated Firm
SANDEMAN & Co.

	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalids' Port" so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession, is a superior Dessert Wine of fine bouquet and character ...per dozen	41 8	21 12	37 0	19 8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28 0	15 0	25 0	13 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price	23 8	...	21 0	...
WHITE PORT, or Vino Branco	31 8	...	28 0	...
" " STONE'S Black Capsule	47 0	...	42 0	...
" " " Green "	33 8	...	30 0	...

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BRANCH PHARMACY, ESPLANADE ROAD

NOW OPEN for EVERY DESCRIPTION of PHARMACEUTICAL WORK. Dispensing under SPECIAL ENGLISH QUALIFIED SUPERVISION.

PERFUMES AND SUNDRIES.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of

TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.

Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,

A Speciality.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., F. S. MADON & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET IN LAHORE.

TO LET:—In the MELA RAM BUILDings (Best Business Premises) on the Upper Mall, Lahore Shops, Nos. 1, 4, and 6, next to Punjab Club (Magnificent design) in the busiest part of Lahore.

For particulars please apply to

RAI BAHADUR MELA RAM'S SONS,
Lahore.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
STATION HOSPITAL, COLABA,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
TOWN HALL,
ON MONDAY EVENING, 17TH SEPT. 1900,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
Brigadier-General F. VENTRIS
AND THE OFFICERS OF HIS STAFF.
THE BAND OF THE NORFOLK REGIMENT
(by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers),
The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly offered their services :—
Miss PEDRAZA, Mrs. CROWE and Mrs. HARTIGAN.
Mr. ACWORTH, Mr. HENRY ASTELL, MAJOR COLLIS BARRY,
Mr. B. DEFREECE, L.-C. McENUFF and Pte Fox.
AND
OTHER WELL-KNOWN AMATEURS.
Full Programme will be shortly published.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3
Second Seats ..... „ 2
Back Seats, One Rupee.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price to Second and Back Seats.
Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
REFRESHMENTS by Messrs. PEARSE & Co.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW
WILL be held at WANOWRIE on the 27th and 28th SEPTEMBER, 1900. Prospectus can be had on application to
HON. SECRETARY,
Poona Horse Show.
5, Staveley Road, Poona.

NOTICE is hereby given that the practice heretofore carried on by the late Mr. ALLAN F. TURNER, Solicitor, at his office in Hummum Street, Fort, will henceforth by arrangement with Mrs. M. A. TURNER, the Sole Executrix of the Will of the late Mr. TURNER, be carried on, and all outstandings due to the late Mr. Turner will be collected by the Undersigned at their office in Tamarind Lane, Fort.—Bombay, 11th September, 1900.
ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Solicitors.

FOR SALE at PANCHGANI.
The Property known as CASTLECOOKE,
COMPRISING a large furnished pucca built House, out houses, Coach house, Stables, a good Well, Lawn tennis Court and about six acres of land, beautifully situated facing the valley of the Wai.
The climate is a most perfect one for children and invalids.
The property is for sale as owner is in England.
Price 25,000, offers considered.—Apply
S. A. COOKE,
C. I. Horse,
Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

THE PORT CANNING and LAND IMPROVEMENT Co., Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share has been declared and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 10th idem on production of their Share Certificates.
The Dividend will be paid to share-holders at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3, p.m. on week days, and 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturday.
By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th September 1900.

J. GHOSE AND SONS.
BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA,
Temporary Address : Indore Residency, B.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.
1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Evans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS : Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.

FOR SALE.
1. SIR MUTAQHARIN ; or, View of Modern Times, being an History of India from 1118 to 1195 of the Hidjrah (1781-82 A.D.), containing the reigns of the last seven Emperors of Hindustan ; and in particular, an account of the English wars in Bengal, the rise and fall of Saradj-ed-Dowlah and Shudjah-ed-Dowlah, to which is added a critical examination of the English Government in those Countries from the PERSIAN of Said, Gholam Hoosein Khan, 3 stout volumes 4to calf VERY SCARCE, PRIVATELY PRINTED, CALCUTTA, 1789.
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 30 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1900, at 4 30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferees of mortgage, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 28th day of December, 1898, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Framroz Jamsetjee Aga, the following property :—
Firstly—All that piece of Forss freehold land containing, according to the deeds relating to the property, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, but by recent admeasurement twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, together with all the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises are situate at Gilder Street, in the City and Registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Gilder Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by a portion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India line, on or towards the north by the bridge called the Belasis Bridge on the Belasis Road, and on or towards the south by a public rain-water drain.
Secondly—All that piece of Forss freehold land, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street aforesaid, in the City and Registration district of Bombay, on the west side of the said Railway line, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line, on or towards the west and south by Government land, and on or towards the north by a public drain, both which said premises hereinabove first and secondly described were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 359, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366 and 352, and have been latterly registered in the said books under Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880, and 13898 and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2811 (a), 2813, 2814, 2815, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821 (1), 2821 (2), 2821 (3) 2821 (4), 2822 (1),

NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

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You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

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You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

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WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

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FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

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TERMS on Application :

TO THE MANAGER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOANS.

FOUR PER CENT LOANS AGGRAGATING Rs. 12 LAKHS FOR SEWERAGE, ROADS AND SANITARY WORKS AND FOR PLAGUE EXPENSES.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay will be prepared to receive up to 12 noon Bombay time, of WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1900, separate sealed TENDERS for the following TWO LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum :—

(1). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being the 2nd and final instalment of the 1901-4 Lakhs Loan for Sewerage, Roads and Sanitary Works, repayable on 1st June, 1940.

(2). Rs. 6 lakhs—Being portion of the 2nd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, repayable on 1st May 1920.

Rs. 12 lakhs.

NOTE.—Subject to the approval of Government no further sum is to be raised by this Municipality during the current financial year.

Further particulars as to the form of tender, amount of deposit, dates of payment of accepted tendered amounts, &c., &c., can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th September, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTUMDAS .....Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourth day of December, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazandar thereof being Parbhoo Karsanmard sadeshiv containing by admeasurement 20 feet in breadth and 47 feet in length being house No. 113, and bounded on the North by Public Road, on the East and West by the Gully and the house of Bai Rukhamabai, widow of Govind Lilaji, on the South by the Gully and the house of Bhandari Ganesh Laxman and assessed by Ward No. 2138, Street No. 278-280.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 98 2-9 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the house of Andhiaroo Cawasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Moti Raghunath, and on the South by the stable of Pesonji Dossabhoy Commissariwala which said premises are registered in the Collector's rent roll under old No. 570, new No. 2672, old Survey No. 216, and new Survey No. 8197, and are assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 43.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the message tenement or stable and premises and two Cocoanut Trees standing and being thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage on the West by the Mahomedan burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Eyramji Bisney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Jaggonnathji Shanker Sheth and assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 35-3, Street No. 114-118, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 570.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated 8th August, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use,

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work,

Mining and Engine House Telephones,

Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST POST FREE.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,

No. 85. Beehoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

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Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithograph ing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 1-7m., 1 13s. Low water, 6-46m., 7 9s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Hingolee Press Company, Meadow Street, 3 p.m.
Afternoon Party and Address to Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Bhujwalla, Tejpal Hall, Malabar Hill, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Anglo-Indian A.C. vs. Royal Artillery, 11 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Japan, per Transport via Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m., to-day and to-morrow, the 12th and 13th instant.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WIFE.—Syed Adum, a Mahomedan, who resides at Old Nagpada, has reported to the police that his wife Amirbee has disappeared from home, with jewellery, of the value of Rs. 250.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library will be held to-day in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 5-15 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C. I. E., will preside.

THE SHAHU NAGARWASI NATAK MANDALI.—This theatrical company will perform the merry comedy, named "Falgonrao," by Mr. Daval, at the Geisty Theatre, on Friday next, the 14th instant, and not on Thursday, the 13th idem, as previously announced. The ticket-holders will please note the change of date.

STORY OF A DIAMOND PACKET.—Before Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Patterson yesterday charged Jsiram Nathu, a servant in the employ of Motilal Pranjivandas, a jeweller, with theft of diamonds, valued at Rs. 2,055. On the 8th instant, complainant went to pray at the temple, leaving in his room a purse in his coat pocket, containing a packet of precious stones, worth Rs. 2,055. At half-past six in the evening as he returned from the temple, he was surprised and greatly put out by the non-appearance of his servant who was in his service for only a fortnight. The diamond packet had as well disappeared. A report was made to the police and accused was arrested on the Bandra Railway Station with the diamonds in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

IN POSSESSION OF STOLEN WATCHES.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Jones charged Amiano Ramos, lately a clerk in the Great Western Hotel with being in possession of property, viz., four gold jewelled watches, valued at Rs. 420, reasonably suspected to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. The charge was originally receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen, but on the accused's saying he would plead guilty to a charge of not being able to account for the same, the charge was altered. Mr. Ferrira, solicitor who defended the accused, pleaded for a lenient sentence. Accused was a young man and belonged to a respectable family. The magistrate said he did not wish to be hard on accused and sentenced him to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or in default of payment three weeks' rigorous imprisonment in addition.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, coroner, regarding the death of Gunnoo Babaji, a labourer, aged about forty-five years. On Saturday morning last, the deceased was working as a labourer under a carpenter, at a house under repairs at Supari Baug Road, Parel. About half-past 9 o'clock that morning Gunnoo went into the compound at the back of the house and whilst he was standing there, a portion of the parapet wall of the balcony, on the first storey, which was being knocked down, fell on him. He was buried under the debris and on being extricated by other labourers, he complained of much pain in his back and his lower limbs were paralysed. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that the man had sustained several fractures along the spine and also of two ribs on the left side. He did not rally under treatment and died the next day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

ASSAULT ON A DOCTOR.

BEFORE Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Haji Abdulla *alias* Abashkhan Sheriffkhan, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector Battley, with causing hurt to Dr. Nariehah Hormusji Edulji Sukhia, who resides in the Fort. Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. From the evidence given by Dr. Sukhia and his witnesses it appears that, on Saturday night, he was returning home from his dispensary at Musjid Bunder Road, when he was struck with a stick on the left side of his face. Complainant turned round and saw his assailant running away with a stick in his hand. One Abdul Sattar, who was then walking with the complainant, gave chase and the accused was secured. On that day the accused was not detained in custody of the police; but on the following day Superintendent Grennan, after making inquiries, had him placed under arrest. Dr. Sukhia in his evidence said that, immediately after the accused was secured he made a statement before him and his witnesses that he had been put up by an individual, whose name he gave, to assault the complainant, and that he had received Rs. 20 for the job. The magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that it was entirely an unprovoked assault and from the statement made by the accused, it would appear that he was instigated by somebody to commit the assault on complainant. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE LORD NORTHCOTE CRICKET CHALLENGE SHIELD.

THE Shield which is of solid silver is oval in shape with a cricket scene in the centre, surmounted by his Excellency's coat-of-arms. The ornamental border is richly embossed, and on an irregular shaped panel over the cricket scene is engraved the following inscription :—

"Intercolegiate Cricket Challenge Shield. Presented by H. E. Lord Northcote, C.B., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, 1900."

The Shield is a beautiful specimen of the silversmiths' art and was designed and made by Messrs. Lund and Blockley, Bombay, Silversmiths to his Excellency, who also designed and manufactured the Lord Harris Shield, now being played for by the local High Schools.

RAILWAY SERVANTS AND SOLDIERS.

ONE of the resolutions passed at the annual general meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma was as follows :—That this congress of railway men assembled here representing the interests of the staffs of all railways in India respectfully protest in protection of their interests against the training of men in active military service as railwaymen, if such is directed against the rights of labour in any form, but they welcome them if they are intended only for purely military operations.

DOCK MASTER AND THE DOCK POLICE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, while Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, was investigating a case of causing obstruction to navigation in the Prince's Dock, Mr. H. Kinnaird, Assistant Dock Master, handed up a letter to his Worship pointing out the inconvenience and hardships caused to him in being compelled to attend the court at an hour when he was needed to attend duty at the docks. This, he said, was due to the lax manner in which the water police carried out their duty. Had the police been on the alert on the occasion in question when the warning flag was hoisted at both the docks, demanding everybody to keep clear, the accused would have been warned in time. And they would not have let go the anchor about three hundred yards off the pier head. He asked if it was not the duty of the police to arrest offenders without an order from the dock-master every time?

Inspector Chambers, of the dock police, who happened to be in court, objected to the letter being thus produced, on ending that if Mr. Kinnaird had any complaint against the police he could lay that before the Superintendent or the Commissioner of Police direct. The inspector next called his worship's attention to the letter from the dock-master, wherein the police were requested to arrest accused in the case. With regard to Mr. Kinnaird's attendance in court Mr. Chambers submitted was absolutely necessary, he being a principal witness, and one that was able to state exactly the danger entailing the accused's action. The police as a rule did take cognisance of offences committed in their presence otherwise they took no action until they actually received a complaint. The offence in the present case arose out of the fact that the dock master's staff allowed prows to assemble near the gate awaiting admission.

The magistrate intimated that he would forward the letter to the Commissioner of Police for disposal.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE,

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

CHEATING AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

IMPERATRIX VS. VENKAJEE SHIVRAO.

THIS was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in May last, convicted the accused of cheating by deceiving the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company; and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 8,000, in default further 21 months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 7,893 were to be paid to the Assurance Company. Mr. Robertson, with Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding said the issues in the case were whether the accused deceived and cheated the London and Lancashire Assurance Company; whether he thus induced the company to pay him Rs. 7,893; and whether he did this dishonestly. Mr. Walker found on all three points in the affirmative. On the 25th November 1897, an insurance was effected in the London and Lancashire Company on the life of Dattatrya Bhimrao, aged 22, moneylender of Hubli, for Rs. 8,000, the half-yearly premium being Rs. 107. The first premium was paid direct to the company's canvasser in Dharwar. On the 6th February 1898, the policy was assigned by Dattatrya to the accused, who, on the 12th April 1898, intimated to the company that Dattatrya had died at Laxmidevarhalli in Mysore, of cholera, on the 2nd March 1898, and requested payment of the insurance money. The claim was paid in August 1898. In May 1899 suspicions were aroused, and the company alleged in court that the death of Dattatrya did not occur when and where it was alleged to have taken place, and that they believed that no person of that name ever existed. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge and the assessors, the company had established their contentions. The first appearance of Dattatrya on the scene was on the 31st October 1897. On that day, according to the company's canvasser, Kamalnath, Dattatrya was brought to Kamalnath's house in Dharwar about 8 or 9 p.m., by accused and two others; and all four slept in Kamalnath's house that night. Next morning Dattatrya was taken by Kamalnath to the hospital, for examination by Dr. Greany, whose report was afterwards sent to the company. After that Kamalnath went to his office and Dattatrya returned to his friends. Kumalnath, had no previous acquaintance with Dattatrya but described him as being tall, thin, and very beautiful. Dr. Greany's report noted that the man brought to him was of small figure, fair complexion and not plethoric. The proposal form was signed by Dattatrya in Marathi. It was clear, said the Sessions Judge, that Dattatrya was unknown personally to any of the people whose evidence had been given in court. All of them acted on the faith of the accused's assurances. In proof of Dattatrya's death, the accused submitted certain forms required by the company. One of these purported to be a certificate of Nanjegowda patel of Luxmidevarhalli that Dattatrya had died and been cremated there. Nanjegowda absolutely denied his signature on the document. The other paper was a copy of an extract from the village birth and death register, noting that Dattatrya had died on the 2nd March 1898. Nanjegowda, who said he was unable to read or write, asserted that his signature was obtained to a false entry, and that no such death took place in his village. Accused had called neither the people who saw Dattatrya die, nor the people who furnished the false certificate of death on which he was paid Rs. 8,000, and the inference was clear, said Mr. Walker, that no such death took place at Laxmidevarhalli, and that the accused forged the documents himself or got them forged. Concurring with the assessors, Mr. Walker convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

ENDOWMENT FUND ACCOUNT No. 1.

The following is the Statement of Accounts for the half year ending 30th June 1900 :—

Liabilities.

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Capital—			
Balance of Assets on 1st January 1900		107 00 8 6	
Less—			
Excess of Expenditure over income as shown below	216 5 7		
		107084 2 11	

Assets.

Investments—			
5 p ct Port Trust Bonds (at par) ...	100000	0 0	
3½ p ct Government Papet (at par)...	3500	0 0	
	103500	0 0	
Balance in Bank of Bombay ...	3584	2 11	
		107084	2 11

Income and Expenditure Account.

To Interest received	2284	8 0	
„ Donations	100	0 0	
		3154	8 0
Deduct—			
By Payments to Nursing Fund ...	2100	0 0	
„ Medicines Appliances Relief, &c.	1270	13 7	
		3370	13 7
Excess of Expenditure over income		216	5 7

ENDOWMENT FUND No. 2.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

The following is the Statement of Accounts for half year ending 30th June 1900 :—

Liabilities.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Capital—		
Balance of Assets on 1st January 1900	6638 13 10	
Less—		
Excess of Expenditure over income as shown below	175 4 4	
		6.03 9 6

Assets.

Investments—		
4 p ct Karachi Port Trust Bonds Rs. 6000 (cost)	5840	0 0
Cash in Bank of Bombay	663	9 6
	6503	9 6

Income and Expenditure Account.

To Receipts from Patients ...	6138	8 0	
„ Donations and Subscriptions ...	700	0 0	
„ Annual Government Grant ...	2000	0 0	
„ Interest on Investments	119	0 0	
		8950	8 0
Deduct—			
By Expenses of Home	8500	0 0	
„ Repairs and Sundry Charges ..	555	12 4	
		9055	12 4
Excess of Expenditure over income.		105	4 4

ENDOWMENT FUND ACCOUNT No. 3.

NEW WING (CHILDREN'S WARD.) BUILDING ACCOUNT.

The following is the cash Account from 1st January to 30th June 1900 :—

		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance in Bank of Bombay			17 1 4
Add—			
Donations	...	17 12 0	
Transferred from No 2 account	...	357 0 0	
			374 12 0
			391 13 4
Deduct—			
Interest on Loans			200 13 5
Balance in Bank...			190 15 11

POSITION AS ON 1ST JULY 1900.

Total Expended up to 1st July 1900	...	27849 9 7
Balance in Bank on 30th June 1900	...	100 15 11
		27950 9 6
Donations and Subscriptions	13123 9 6	
Proceeds of Karachi Port Trust Bonds	2.00 0 0	
Transfered from No. 2 accounts.. ..	2357 0 0	
		17550 9 6
Amount of loan to meet which money is still required		10400 0 0

RIVERS G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

I certify that I have examind the above Statements with the Books and Vouchers, and have found them in accordance therewith,

A. F. FERGUSON,
Honorary Auditor.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1900.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS—To the Khandalla Convalescent Home.

		Rs. a. p.
Mess s Bradbury Brady and Co.. ...		50 0 0
Messrs Hoar and Co		100 0 0
Messrs John Roberts and Co Ld ..		50 0 0
Messrs Lyon and Co...		50 0 0
Messrs Finlay Muir and Co		50 0 0
Messrs The Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ld		100 0 0
Messrs Fleming Shaw and Co ...	...	101 0 0
Miss Benson		50 0 0
Messrs Alcock Ashdown and Co ...		100 0 0
R Reeve Esq	...	50 0 0
Total.....Rs		700 0 0

LIST OF DONATIONS—To the Building Fund of the Children's Ward.

	Rs. a. p.
Collection in Khandalla Church on Christmas Day 1899	17 12 0

CHARLES HARDING.

WILL ATTEND THE POONA MEETING.

No connection with any other firm.

All Commissions at Starting Price on English Races executed. No Limit.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

THE POLICE AND DACOITS.

A SUITABLE REWARD.

REGARDING the presentation of a sword to Silledar (now Lance Daffedar) Ramjan Bhuresha of the Khandesh District Police, the following resolution in the Judicial Department was published yesterday :—

Memorandum from the Commissioner, C. D., No. P —2293 dated the 20th July 1900—Submitting a letter No. 3118, dated the 7th July 1900, to his address (forwarded through the District Magistrate of Khandesh and the Inspector General of Police), from the District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, as follows :—

"I have the honour to report that on the 2nd July 1900 Silledar Ramjan Bhuresha was informed that a gang of Farari Bhils was looting some carts between Tanda and Hasalt in the Shirpur Taluka.

"2. Accompanied by 5 or 6 Bhils he went to the spot indicated and attacked the gang which was composed of 5 men armed with bows and arrows and sticks.

"3. One of the robbers Sakya walad Bhula discharged an arrow at the Silledar and missed him but was immediately shot through the thigh and captured.

"4. Leaving the wounded man in charge of the villagers he rode a second dacoit down and finally secured the other three.

"5. He not only captured he whole gang but recovered a large quantity of property the owners of which are now being sought for, and I recommend that he be given a sword valued at Rs. 50 in recognition of his gallant conduct.

"6. I have promoted him to the rank of Lance Daffedar until a vacancy occurs in the Daffedar's rank."

The Inspector General of Police and the Commissioner support the recommendation of the District Superintendent of Police.

Resolution.—The recommendation submitted by the Commissioner, C. D., is sanctioned. The charge should be met from the provision of Rs. 3,316 in this years Budget under "Rewards to informers and others."

The fact that Government have approved of the presentation of a sword to Silledar (now Lance Daffedar) Ramjan Bhuresha for specially meritorious conduct under the circumstances mentioned in the District Police Superintendent's letter, should be notified in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and communicated to the Press.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders for this Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Marine Street, Mr. F. W. Bickel, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report was as follows :—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 1900. The crops in the Berars and in Khandeish were extremely poor, and in Kathyavar there was practically no cotton grown at all. Your directors therefore at the beginning of the season decided to close the Factories in Amraoti, Dhulia, Julgaon and Bhavnagar in order to reduce expenses as much as possible, and it is needless to say that the accounts of these four branches show a loss. Fortunately the Madras Presidency had fair to good crops, and in Gantasilal, Nandyal and Tuticorin altogether 26,000 bales of cotton and other produce were pressed during the year. The total result of the year is a net profit of Rs. 22,001-0-10 including a balance of Rs. 2,486-6-1 carried forward from last year, which under the circumstances your directors consider satisfactory. Out of the above sum they have transferred Rs. 4,500 to depreciation account, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 18,101-0-10, from which they recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 40 per share, free of income tax, absorbing Rs. 18,000 and to carry forward Rs. 101-0-10 to New Year's profit and loss account. Total Rs. 18,101-0-10. As the receipts of cotton in Julgaon are getting less from year to year owing to many new presses having been erected in Khandeish the directors, last month, asked for and obtained your sanction to sell the factory there, and they have so far disposed of the complete machinery. Mr. A. F. Simpson having left Bombay Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdass has been elected to fill the vacancy on the board, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The Company's buildings, stores, engines and small machinery are insured for Rs. 3,80,000.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at rate of Rs. 40 per share, free of income tax was declared. The appointment of Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdass as a director in place of Mr. Simpson who has left Bombay, was confirmed. The Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram who retired by rotation, re-elected a director. Mr. P. S. Kharegat was re-elected auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 250. The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—Mr. J. P. Orr, I.C.S., received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate of Thana from Mr. Jackson, on Friday last. Azam Rajaram Narayan Mohorikar, Mazistrate of Bandora, has been appointed Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Thana. Azam Vaman Yeshvant Raje Mahalkari and Second Class Magistrate of Mokhada has been transferred to Umargaon, vice Azam Gopal Jagannath Thakare retiring. Mr. Janardhan Laxuman Kale, Deputy Chitnis in the office of Collector, has been appointed Mahalkari and Second Class Magistrate at Mokhada, in the Thana District.

On Friday the members of the East Indian Association of Thana held an enthusiastic meeting in the Association's building (in St. John's Church) in honour of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M.A., bar.-at-law, on the eve of his departure to England (on furlough for one year) and presented him with an address of welfare. There was a large number of members present on the occasion. The address was read by the Rev. Mr. Pereira, D. D., President of the Association, who garlanded Mr. Jackson and wished him bon voyage and speedy return to India in good and renewed health. In reply to the address Mr. Jackson thanked all members of that body for their kind address, and said he will keep it with him as a memento from the East Indians of Salsette, and warmly shook hands with the principal members of the Association and left the Hall amidst hearty cheers. Mr. Jackson left for Bombay en route to England the same day.

On account of caste friction between Hindoos and Musalmen at Kalyan, in Thana District, a special police party of twenty-five men under the command of a senior head constable was despatched to Kalyan on Monday, in order to preserve breach of the peace among both factions during the Ganpati festival. It is said that the Hindoos have not immersed their Ganpatees in the sea yet.

An Agri Nhavi of Karjat Taluka, in Alibag Zilla, who was committed on a charge of incendiarism last month, was tried by Mr. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, and found guilty of the offence and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday last.

The daily average number of poor relieved gratuitously in 114 villages in the Thana District during the past week was as follows :—Men 913, women 1,302 and children 1,223. The number of persons on relief works, including dependants, shows a slight increase during the week. Thana imported 13,500 maunds of staple food-grains from Bombay and Nassik and exported 8,900 maunds during July, 1900. The price of food-grains is eleven pounds per rupee at Mokhada, fourteen at Bhivandi and eighteen pounds at Salsette in this district.

Azam Bapooji Jamsetjee, the late Nazar of the District Court of Thana, who was being tried by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate for embezzling Government money, died yesterday at Thana. He had been released on bail by the trying magistrate in the preceding week.

An urgent general meeting of the Thana Municipality will be held in the Municipal office on Thursday next, to transact the following business:—To consider report forwarded by the managing committee, recommending to sanction an allotment for the necessary repairs of the dam of Pokharan water.

Fifty-five cents of rain fell here on Thursday, fifty-seven on Friday, forty-three yesterday and thirty-seven to-day. Total rain-fall to Sunday, September 9, seventy-seven inches and fifty-eight cents. Total fall to same date last year, 1899, thirty-nine inches and 16 cents. Six inches and one cent. rain fell in Moorbad (inland taluka) and one inch and thirty-three cents in Umargaon (coast taluka) during last week.

One birth (male) and thirty-three deaths (including ten from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There were two cases of plague in Maharwada, and two in Chambarwada yesterday. There are now four persons in the Special Plague Hospital at Utalsar under medical treatment of the Civil Surgeon of Thana, to-day. Eighty-one deaths (including fourteen from plague) were recorded in the Municipal District of Coorla in this taluka during the past week.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN adjourned meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon, at the offices, Albert Buildings. There were present Mr. S. Rebsch (presiding), Brigadier-General Ventris, Dr. Blaney, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. J. Willock, Mr. E. Gray, the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke, and Mr. T. C. Macrae.

HOUSING OF THE POORER CLASSES.

The Improvement Committee reported that Government and other large employers of labour were addressed as to the extent of accommodation provided by them for the poorer and working classes in the City employed by them. The replies showed that out of 101,523 workmen accommodation was provided for 9,783, leaving 91,740 to be provided for.

It will be seen, the Committee observed, that comparatively, very little has been done by employers of labour to house their workpeople, and we are of opinion that, although the times are not favourable for the various mill-owners and other large public bodies to seriously consider the question of providing more quarters for their hands, it would be useful to address them again on the subject. We accordingly recommend that Government and the public bodies concerned should be informed of the result of the inquiries made, and be urged to co-operate further the Trustees in their efforts to provide accommodation on sanitary principles at rates of rent within the means of their employes of the really poor and working classes.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report observing that it might do some good.

This was agreed to.

PROPOSED RECLAMATIONS.

The Reclamations Committee reported as under :—1.—Colaba Foreshore.—We have considered an application from Messrs. Gungadhar Anandrao and Rajaram A. Mirkar, for permission to reclaim 300 square yards of land at Colaba to the south of the Parsee Sanitarium in view to constructing a bungalow thereon. We are of opinion that the proposal would block the end of the passage to it from the Wodehouse Bridge Road, and a small house built on the site selected would prove a nuisance to the adjoining house. For these reasons and also because this small reclamation may lead to complications when the Board undertakes to reclaim a strip in the neighbourhood, we recommend that the application be rejected. 2.—Walkeshwar Foreshore.—We have considered plan No. 591 and an estimate as submitted, by the Engineer, for reclaiming a small area of land, near Fetit Hall, Walkeshwar. We are mindful of the fact that at the moment the Board has on hand very large areas of land vested in them, and until considerable progress has been made in the disposal of these areas, we do not think that it is desirable for the Board to incur expenditure on this reclamation scheme. We have not gone into the details of the Engineer's proposals, but this small scheme appears to be such as to merit consideration when there is a likelihood of land being required at Walkeshwar. We accordingly recommend that the execution of the project be postponed until more favourable times.

On the motion of the Chairman this report and the recommendations were adopted.

THE CHOWPATI ESTATE.

The Secretary submitted a Government Resolution regarding certain works in connection with the roads on the Chowpati estate.

The Chairman said the Government conceded all the Trust asked. He proposed that the resolution be recorded and forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner.

This was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTOR.

The Secretary submitted a Government Resolution appointing Mr. Jehangir Dossabhai Framji, bar-at-law, as Special Collector for the acquisition of land for the purposes of the Trust.

The Chairman said the Board wrote to Government asking for the services of a full time officer and stating that they were willing to pay the salary.

Mr. Wacha observed that Government ought not to have appointed such a highly paid officer who had no special qualifications. The high salary attached to the post would be a burden on the Trust at its initial stage. Government ought to have consulted the Trust before making such an appointment.

The Resolution was recorded, Mr. Wacha dissenting.

ACQUISITION OF "SACRED" LANDS.

The Trust considered a circular issued to members in reference to a further representation from the Secretary of the Parsee Punchayet regarding acquisition of their property in connection with scheme No. IV.

The Chairman thought the Secretary should be instructed to obtain the opinion of the Advocate General as to their rights in regard to the acquisition of property. The Punchayet objected that as the land was religious or quasi religious the Trust could not take it.

Mr. Harvey observed that the position of the Punchayet was that the Trust ought not to take the land. It was not a question of can't.

The Chairman : Won't we be in a stronger position if we get it decided whether this land is quasi religious or not. The Punchayet say that it is sacred in the same way that land near European cemeteries is sacred, but land near European cemeteries is not sacred at all. The Board have no wish to hurt the feelings of any community, but the Punchayet have taken up a position in which it is very difficult for us to overcome. The Chairman added that Mr. Hughes and Mr. Reynolds had frequent meetings with Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Mody on this subject and the understanding arrived at was embodied in the report submitted by the Land Committee in April. He inferred however that the two gentlemen who represented the Punchayet had not been supported by the other members of the body.

Mr. Harvey suggested that the matter should be referred to the Improvement Committee for report.

The Chairman said that in April a report was sent to Government showing the arrangements the Trust proposed to come to with the Punchayet not having received sanction he lately wrote asking for it, and received the reply that Government were awaiting a report on the negotiations that they understood the Trust were carrying on with the Punchayet. That report was sent in April and he did not know that they were carrying on any further negotiations unless Government had a copy of the recent representation and were awaiting the decision of the Trust in the matter.

The question was referred to the Improvement Committee for early report.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

Mr. J. N. Dick wrote resigning his position as a member of the Board as he could not find time to devote to the many intricate questions which the Trust had to consider.

The Chairman expressed regret at the loss of Mr Dick and moved that the resignation be accepted, and that the Chamber

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£98 15-16 plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes .....£101 1-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan .....£109 ,,
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities ...£93 7-8 plus 1-4
Bar Silver in London.....28 7-8 plus 3-16
Do In New York .....62 3-4 plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·15 1-2—1-2
Do. In New York .....4·36 1-2—1 4
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent, unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 3 5-8 per cent, ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. ,,

Amount paid into the Bank of England £250,000
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 60,000 at 1s. 4d.
Arrivals—Madagascar and Tokio.

EXCHANGE opened with rates from yesterday evening and beyond some re-sales made at 1s. 4d. D. D. for the mails of 29th and 6th October and Telegraphic at 1s. 4d. with Demand at 1s. 4 1-32d. taken from Banks for November we hear of little doing.

Bank Telegraphic .....1s. 3 29-32d.
Bank Demand.....1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' sight Credits.....1s. 4 5-32d.
,, Francs .....1·69 1-2.
Shanghai 30 days' sight.....Rs. 204
Hongkong ,, ... ,, 150 1-2
Japan ,, ... ,, 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In spite of a rise of a 1-4 per cent. in London the market opened weak at Rs. 96-4 ready and 96-2 for the Settlement, declining during the day 1-4 per cent. in both positions.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet.

FREIGHTS.—The market is very firm but with only a retail business passing in ready.

COALS.—The market is in the same position with firm rates and nothing to report.

WHEAT.—The market is unchanged at Rs. 4-7-9 to Rs. 4-8 for White Delhi, April-May. September Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-1.

SEEDS: LINSEED.—The market is quite unchanged but steady.

RAPESEED.—The market is firm at Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-12 for Brown Cawnpore. There is a little business doing in Yellow at Rs. 8-1.

CASTORSEED is steady at Rs. 41, and a small business passing.

POPPYSEED.—There are buyers at Rs. 8-6 with sellers at Rs. 8-8.

LONDON quotes Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed 45s., April-May, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk, sellers, firm. Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 3s. 6d., April-May, Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk, sellers firm.

Brown Rape, 44s. 3d. Sept.-Oct., Antwerp, buyers firm.

Linseed, 41s. April-May, Dunkirk, buyers, firm.

The Agricultural Bureau monthly report states that the average conditions in 11 Cotton States is 68·2 per cent.

COTTON.—The market has been active and a good business has been done to-day in ready cotton chiefly by Export Houses, and prices have advanced Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 per candy. Fine M. G. Bengals have been done at Rs. 205 per candy, with a Liverpool guarantee and Ready Westerns at Rs. 226. Dhamgaum at Rs. 210 per candy, in all some 6,000 to 7,000 bales changed hands. New good M. G. Broach for March has been bought at Rs. 232 and F. G. M. G. Khandesh for January at Rs. 198 per candy. The market closes with an advancing tendency.

Bengal Fine ready..... Rs. 200
do. F. G. do..... Rs. 190 Jan. 1901 Rs. 190.
Broach Fine ready ..... Rs. 220
do Good do..... Rs. 205, March 1901 Rs. 231.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active owing to unfavourable reports of American crop. Surats firmer. Manchester was firmer. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bale Imports 3,000 bales. Surats 300 bales. Spot 7 1-4d. plus 17-32. Arrivals closed irregular. Egytian Fair Brown 6 5-8 plus 1-8.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Dec.-Jany.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July
6·50 plus 16	6·3 plus 24	5·13 plus 14	5 5 plus 15	5 plus 14

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	11,000 bales.,
Exports to Great Britain.....	2,000 ,,
Do Continent	6,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	10 5 8 plus 1-2
Futures, month of December.....	9·63 plus 41
,, ,, of March.....	9·57 plus 48

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandesh	38
Barsee and Nugur	5
Total Comras...	43
Compta and Dharwar.....	237
Westerns	114
Persian	4
Total	398

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday :—

Wheat	6,884 cwts.
Linseed	800 ,,
Rapeseed	554 ,,
Gingellyseed	294 ,,
Poppyseed	90 ,,
Groundnuts	61 ,,
Castorseed	3,688 ,,
Rice	34,108 ,,
Myrabollams, ...	391 ,,

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 18th August, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ... Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	1,23,075	2,01,247	6,072	3,30,394
	...	...	...	3,48,860

Decrease .....Rs. 18,466

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	85,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	586	9	792
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	1,72,090	64,56,557	4,535	87,65,485
Total for 24 weeks ..	2,57,090	67,26,557	8,535	91,30,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,973	2,39,133	1,876	3,51,234
Per mile of Ry. do.	193	519	4	762
Total to corresponding date do.	3,02,279	61,94,554	93,230	84,33,646

Increase for the week .....Rs. 13,716
Increase to date ..... ,, 6,96,839

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	400	500	...	900
Or per mile of Railway	23	29	...	52
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	9,343	12,751	31	22,125
Total for 24 weeks ...	9,743	13,251	31	23,025
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	401	1,959	1	2,361
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	114	..	137
Total to corresponding date do.	9,191	10,628	42	19,861

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 1,461
Increase to date ..... ,, 3,164

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GEDDES—August 28, at Nahor Habi Tea Estate, Nazira Assam, the wife of J Geddes, of a daughter.

STOKOE—September 8, at 5, elysium Row, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev C G Stokoe, Junior Cathedral Chaplain, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PHILLIPPS—BURROWS—September 4, at the Armenian Church, Calcutta, by the Rev M David, Carr Lazarus Phillipps, of Kusunda, Dhunbad, E I Ry, youngest son of Lazarus Phillipps of Julpha, Ispahan Persia, to Elizabeth, the third daughter of William Burrows of Fulham, London.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

IN a year of famine of unprecedented magnitude the revenue of the Bombay Port Trust was the largest on record and the Trustees carried forward a surplus of over two and a half lakhs. This result was brought about by the boom in the import grain trade consequent upon the demands from the famine districts. The importations of rice were vastly greater than had ever been the case before. The extraordinary activity at the docks during the grain season was the chief evidence of the extent of the famine that Bombay was able to afford. The discharging of cargoes was carried out at high pressure, shed space was found insufficient and for some months the streams of bullock wagons going in and out of the docks moved at unusual speed to cope with the necessities of the time. The imports of rice rose to the large figure of 468,396 tons which represents an excess of 307,501 tons over the previous year. But the famine was not the only cause of pressure at the docks during the official year recently closed. There was the despatch of troops to South Africa and there was an increased diversion of coast trade to the docks. To the exchequer of the Port Trust these things amply compensated for the losses in ordinary trade traffic. The revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 53,38,869, or nearly a lakh and a quarter more than in the previous year of 1898-99. But large as the earnings of the Trust were they cannot be regarded with the satisfaction that less abnormal returns might yield. They represent no current of general prosperity, but indicate the extent of the loss which has fallen upon all but a small section of the people. Instead of an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditure amounting to Rs. 34,000 the Trust have actually more than two lakhs fifty-three thousand to the good. This transferred to the Reserve Fund raises the amount of that fund to Rs. 13,87,000. The finances of the Trust are altogether in a flourishing condition. Government has agreed to the proposal that an increased sum should be set aside annually with a view to the extinction of the debt in sixty years. Two and a half lakhs will now be yearly provided for this purpose, the amount having been increased by Rs. 40,300. The Trustees have, however, not been able to induce the Government of India to reduce the interest on the Government debt, which stands at the rate of four and a half per cent., and it is proposed that when the money market is favourable a two crore loan should be raised at four per cent. or less for the purpose of paying off the debt due to Government at four and a half per cent.

The shortage of the cotton crops and the losses which fell upon the trade in consequence are scarcely shown to their full extent by the Port Trust returns. As a matter of fact the exports of cotton were greater than in 1897-98 or 1894-95, while the exports of locally manufactured twist and yarn amounted to 6,44,583 bales, an increase of more than fifty thousand bales over the preceding year. The business, however, was mainly done in the first six months of the year and it declined as the stocks were worked off. The full effect of the scarcity of cotton has been, as we know, most acutely felt during the current year. At the beginning of last year the monthly average of exports of cotton was 93,000 bales and of twist and yarn 62,000. In April and May of the present year those exports had fallen respectively to an average of 27,768 and 25,648 bales. In regard to foreign trade, the imports of Mauritius sugar increased by upwards of nine thousand tons but the introduction of the Indian Sugar Tariff Act checked the importation of Austrian and German beet sugar. The net result was a decrease of 24 per cent. in the amount of sugar received. Iron and steel showed a reduction of about two-thirds of the average imports, and the quantity of kerosine oil received was less than half the amount of that of each of the preceding years. In 1898-99 there were exceptionally large imports of machinery, and last year though the imports were less by 18,845 tons than in the previous twelve months they were still above the average of the four preceding years. Turning to that portion of the Trustees' revenues derived from their estates it is seen that the total income from Bunder properties, including ground rents, godown and shed rents, docks and Apollo warehouses, amounts to considerably over thirteen lakhs. There was an actual increase in receipts from these sources over the previous year of Rs. 60,651. During the year a considerable amount of the leasehold land vesting in the Authority has been taken up and the whole of the northern half of the Apollo Reclamation is now occupied by residential buildings, nearly all of which are approaching completion. The southern half of the estate is still reserved for cotton storage, but it is one of the incidentals of the scheme for the Port Trust Railway that a more suitable site for the trade should be provided near to the docks. In that event the building sites will be extended over the remaining portion of the Apollo Reclamation which is now a populous and highly desirable residential district. More than two thousand square yards of the Mody Bay estate were leased during the year for substantial buildings proposed to be erected for shipping business purposes. The large area of vacant land owned by the Trust in the tract north of Mazagon is awaiting the construction of the new railway line, when the land will be required in the expansion of trade. The railway scheme is the most important piece of work that the Authority have in view. Sanction has been obtained for the work, and the matter is in this stage that the G. I. P. Railway Company who will construct and work the line, have been requested to formulate a scheme in consultation with the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the Port Trust. When that undertaking is carried out there will be a considerable increase in the facilities which trade and commerce are continually demanding.

Meanwhile some little has been done during the year to meet the requirements of merchants and traders. For several years there has been a great need for increased shed and storage space at the docks. The Chamber of Commerce made representations on the subject and the pressure of the grain traffic incidental to the famine, when the quays were stocked with rice, gave point to the urgency of the need. The Trustees have within the last six years practically covered all the available space in the dock premises; but last year an upper floor was added to one of the large sheds, doubling the accommodation there. A new warehouse was built near the docks for the reception of undelivered cargo, thus further relieving the pressure on the transit sheds. Other shed space will also be provided, including sheds specially adapted for the rice trade and a great improvement will be effected when this traffic is separated from the rest. The greatest improvement of all will, however, be carried out when in connection with the Dock Railway Scheme grain and cotton depots are established. This will bring the sources of supply of the chief staples into close touch with the docks, and vessels can thus receive cargo direct from the depots, while less space will be required at the berths for the collection of consignments. More, however, might, the Trust consider, be made of the existing shed space by an amendment of the present system in regard to the delivery of import cargoes. Merchants have complained of the methods of the customs authorities who call for the production of packages which may happen to lie at the base of a large pile, while dealers, muccadums and coolies contribute to the confusion by their methods in handling the goods. The staff of the Trustees stack the import cargoes in an orderly manner, but their arrangements are entirely upset by the persons who in turn make assaults upon the piles of merchandise. Two remedies for the present state of things are proposed by the Trust. The first is a reversion to the original arrangement of delivery at the sheds and the second is a reduction in the number of free days for dutiable goods from seven to five. The second remedy is perhaps the less objectionable and has the merit of affording a considerable relief to the existing pressure on the accommodation at the dock sheds and wharves. There was a slight increase in the tonnage of vessels entering the port last year and of the 1,975 vessels which came into harbour 68·8 per cent. entered the docks, the number being 35 more than in the previous year. This was due to the increase of rice-laden vessels. The total tonnage of vessels coming into the port was 2,389,696. The effect of the famine on the export trade is strikingly indicated by the fact that there was an increase of no fewer than 104 in the number of ships that left the docks in ballast.

THE Parsi plague workers have published their third report of the operations carried on in their own community. The operations in the past year were on the same basis as in previous years—provision for special hospitals, for segregation camps and monetary assistance to poor families. The hospital which was closed on the 3rd June last year was re-opened on January 15, and kept open till the plague had sufficiently subsided to admit of its being closed on June 30. Dr. Sorab K. Nariman took gratuitous medical charge of the institution and the community expresses to him its indebtedness for the energy, efficiency and economy with which the hospital was worked. The hospital premises belong to Messrs. Merwanji and Hormasji M. Cama who placed the buildings at the disposal of the Parsi Punchayet three years ago and still continue to do so rent free. It appears that in this hospital since the beginning of the year, 155 patients were admitted, all but 14 of them proving to be suffering from plague. The cost of treating these amounted to Rs. 7,670. When to this sum is added the cost of maintaining patients in a separate ward at the Modikhana after the hospital closed, the sum amounts to Rs. 10,500. Under the head of segregation we learn that the owners of the land on which the camps stood also placed their property at the disposal of the Punchayet free of charge, each one being under the gratuitous medical charge of a Parsi practitioner. The camps were well formed and excellently managed. The health camps cost nine thousand rupees for maintenance, but the aggregate of monetary assistance to poor families and families left destitute we are not told. A few persons rendered helpless by the death of their bread-winners receive monthly stipends from the Parsi Punchayet Funds for the maintenance of themselves and families. In order to encourage inoculation in the sect the Trustees arranged for a series of lectures on its advantages and the effort was attended by much success. We must compliment the Parsi community on the good work they have done in connection with the suppression of plague, and commend to other sections of the people the example they set in publishing a business-like report of their operations.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM BUTLER, K.C.B., Commanding the Western Division, is, our telegrams tell us, to succeed Sir Montgomery Moore at Aldershot. Sir Montgomery must not be understood to have been responsible for the state of things which alarmed Lord Wolseley the other day. It was owing to his severe remarks that the Commander-in-Chief went down to Aldershot to see for himself how near the Commandant's observations were to truth. He did not compliment the men or even officers or General Moore on the manner in which his test operations were carried out. But it must not be forgotten that Sir Montgomery Moore was only in temporary command at Aldershot and had only occupied that post since December last. That Sir William Butler will carry out the reforms which are admittedly needed is probable. Sir William recently has been chiefly before the public as the General who warned his Government that war in South Africa meant sending a large and well-equipped army into the field, and who resigned his post in Natal when he differed in opinion with Sir Alfred Milner. He is husband of Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the painter of "The Roll-Call" and other famous war pictures. He is a soldier with a distinguished record. A Tipperary man by birth he entered the Army in 1858, being an ensign in the 69th (2nd Welsh) Regiment. He served with the Field Force which repelled an incursion of Fenians into Canada and was with the Red River expedition in 1870. He was next in the Ashanti war and was employed as Special Commissioner to the Western Akims. In the Zulu War he served as Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master General at the Base. He served in a similar capacity in the Egyptian War of 1882 and was present at the engagements of El-Magfar, Tel-el-Mahuta and Kassasin and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. In 1884-85 he served with the Nile expedition and was present at the action of Kirbekan with the Egyptian frontier force. In 1885-86 he had command of a brigade and was present at the engagement at Giniss. Subsequently he commanded the troops at Alexandria, then a brigade at Aldershot, the South Eastern District and the troops in South Africa until shortly before the War. Besides being a fighting soldier Sir William is a man of literary pretensions and has published works on military subjects and on travel. Best known of these is "The Great Lone Land."

FROM the point of view of the reporter the meetings of the City Improvement Trust are not a success. The public has no greater knowledge of the business of that body than they were able to obtain before the doors of the Board Room were opened to the Press. The Improvement Trust is essentially an authority whose works are deeds not words, and the concession to the spirits who clamoured for "publicity" has not resulted in any more openness regarding the proceedings of the Board than was the case before. The Board Room is ill adapted for the purpose, the discussions are mere low-voiced conservations round a table, and the reporter is reduced to the position of falling back on those documents that may be supplied to him. Those members who were apparently the most anxious for the Press to be admitted, are the least served by their presence, owing to the difficulties the reporters have to contend against. There is also the fact that certain matters in connection with the Trust are still considered too confidential to be entrusted to the discretion of the reporters. We were never anxious that the meetings of this body, whose work is still in many ways in contemplation or in the transition stage, should be thrown open to the note-taker. And the experience of the publicity accorded to its meetings so far has left us wondering why they were opened. Previously a very excellent abstract of the proceedings was supplied to the papers, its only fault being that it was a little belated in appearance. At present the public gains nothing but greater promptitude in the publication of the reports.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Sourabaya, gives a characteristic incident, as an illustration of the love and veneration entertained by the local Dutch for the British:—"A fancy fair was held, for a charitable purpose in the Public Gardens, and was largely patronised. About the end of the show an English storekeeper was leaving quietly, when he was set upon outside the gate by about twenty Dutch soldiers and sailors and severely mauled. Being, however, an athletic man, he managed to get away after leaving his mark on a few of them. The police made inquiries, and it has transpired that the soldiers got half a guilder each and many drinks from a select body of the Dutch *jeunesse dore* here, on the condition that they should wait outside and maul every Englishman they saw. Now Englishmen here are very easily recognised by their dress. But, unfortunately for this charming arrangement for our comfort," adds the correspondent, "most of us left by another gate, so only the poor man I have mentioned was attacked. I left by the same gate, but saw nothing extraordinary. My wife was with me and our carriage waiting, so they had the grace to resist molesting me."

THE P. and O. s. s. Valetta, arrived at Marseilles yesterday.

CAPTAIN READ, R. A. M. C., officiates as Civil Surgeon, Quetta, vice Armstrong, granted 6 months' leave.

CAPTAIN MACLACHLAN, 40th Pathans, is appointed Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Infantry, vice Major Cox, on service.

IT is stated that Colonel Deane will officiate as Resident in Kashmir from October, until relieved by Colonel Curzon Wyllie.

CAPTAIN MONTAGU, 21st Punjab Infantry, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops, vice Crawford.

GENERAL EGERTON, officiating in command of the Punjab Forces, has arrived at Simla on a ten days' visit, and is the guest of Sir Arthur Power Palmer.

LIEUTENANT TREVOR, on return from leave is posted as Political Agent, Zhob; Lieutenant Stewart, as Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali; and Captain Whyte, as Assistant at Quetta.

DURING the week ending the 25th August there was a slight falling off in cholera in the Punjab, there having been 1,688 cases against 1,764 in the previous week. Altogether there had been 38,669 cases with 19,950 deaths.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of 1898 were:—Rs. 14,37,01,000; 1899, Rs. 15,17,83,000; and 1900, Rs. 11,20,68,000.

ON Friday the total mortality in Calcutta was 62. There were seven fresh cases of plague, and the same number of deaths from that cause were reported. There were six fresh cases of plague and the same number of deaths from that disease recorded on Saturday, the total mortality being 79.

THE fear that the imposition of an import duty on "charas" would seriously affect the trade of the Punjab with Central Asia, writes the Lahore paper, is not borne out in the report of the Excise Department for 1899-1900. In his review of the report Sir William Mackworth Young says:—There have always been considerable fluctuations in the amount of "charas" imported from year to year due to the nature of harvests in Yarkand, and to the fact that owing to the distance of the market from the place of production the effect of high prices in one year stimulates the import of the drug to such an extent during the following year or two, that there is an inevitable fall in the price followed by diminished production. But, as the Financial Commissioner observes, it will be well to wait and note fully the effect of the present import duty before enhancing it. The proposals of the Financial Commissioner in regard to the levy of duty on charas exported from the Punjab to certain other provinces of India have received the approval of the Punjab Government.

THE latest weather and crop report is very encouraging. Beneficial rain has continued throughout the week in all the famine tracts, and the crop prospects continue good. Madras and the eastern districts report good rain, and sowings of winter crops are practically assured through the greater part of India. The number on relief is now probably below four millions. The cotton crop in Berar, the Central Provinces and Bombay promises to be good.

THE latest famine report from the Hissar district shows that sowings are nearly completed in "barani" and "sailaba" lands, and that about three-quarters of the ordinary unirrigated crops have been sown. Green grass is available in all parts of the district, and the cattle are improving. The water supply is abundant in both irrigated and unirrigated villages, and agriculturists are busy and hopeful. It is reported that on the whole the people are recovering their spirits, and it is hoped that after a month, when the kharif harvest comes to maturity, their distress will come to an end. During the week ending 25th August the number of relief workers fell off by 13,049. Most of the relief works should have been closed by the end of August, as the Zemindars were anxious to have their "kamins" back in their villages.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Arthur Hardinge, K. C. M. G., C. B., H. M., Commissioner and Consul-General at Zanzibar, to be H. M. Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Teheran. The new Minister to Persia is one of Lord Salisbury's precis writers, and has since the days when he thus came into the Prime Ministe's favour had a distinguished career, well earning his promotion by merit. When he was at the St. Petersburg Embassy as Sir Robert Morier's private secretary, he earned the special allowance for knowledge of Russian, and was selected as charge d'Affaires when the Ambassador was absent. At Constantinople he again took the special allowance for knowledge of the language of the Court there. For a time he went to Bucharest as Charge d'Affaires. He had the good fortune to accompany the Czarewitch on his travels in India. Afterwards returning to Cairo, he soon claimed special allowance again, this time for his knowledge of Arabic. He was given his K.C.M.G. in 1897.

"A LITERARY admirer of Dr. Conan Doyle" informs us that he has just received the following reply to some criticism offered by him on Dr. Doyle's earlier and later works: It would be ungracious indeed if I caviled at the courteous criticism you offer, but, I would say one word in defence of my later books. You, as a student of literature, know how rare it is to find a book which has not been suggested by a preceding book. These are the true books, the root books from which in time a crop comes. Just because they are on new lines they may not hold the reader who has been accustomed to other forms and other sorts of interest, but still they have a merit of their own in being really written out of the innermost soul, and not half out of the memory. Now it is evident that all my work up to the last three or four years has been influenced by others. "Micah," "The White Company," "The Refugees," have the mark of Scott—Sherlock Holmes of Poe—Stevenson, too, crops up everywhere. But what preceding book can you trace "A Duet" to, or "Stark Munro"? These things are myself, spun out of my own heart, and purposely thrown into new forms, avoiding plot and sensation the one to show the inner life of a modern young man, the other to catch the golden haze of love, vague and sweet, tingeing commenplace lives. They failed with my old public, who wanted fights and crimes, but they are subtler and more honest work—that I feel with all my heart.

THE main reason why native regiments stationed at Mian Mir invariably suffer in health, writes a contemporary is that the water-supply is shockingly bad; not only is it quite undrinkable at times and in particular wells, but it is even unfit for use for cooking purposes. The British infantry and artillery in the cantonments have pipe water, although not a sufficiently ample supply, but the native cavalry and the two native infantry regiments have not. This bad water makes Mian Mir a very unpopular cantonment with the Indian army, as well as invariably bringing about a marked deterioration in the health of the men, although sometimes this is not marked until they leave it. Endless reports have been made on the subject during the last twenty or thirty years, but the authorities are quite apathetic. And yet, inasmuch as the adjacent civil station of Lahore is also short of an adequate water-supply and five sixths of the houses there fitted with pipes derive no benefit therefrom owing to the lack of proper pressure, while the capital of the province, owes its untidy and untrimmed appearance largely to the same insufficiency, one would think that the militar and civil authorities might lay their heads together and contrive some joint scheme for endowing both Lahore and Mian Mir with an ample supply of good water. If this object cannot be otherwise achieved, it might probably be attained with some speed were the Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief to direct the Financial Commissioner, the Commissioner of Lahore, the Secretaty of the Provincial Public Works and the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab army, to reside in the capital continuously throughout June, July and August until an adequate scheme had been evolved by their joint deliberations.

THE "Echo de Paris" says it learns from a sure source that the official visit of the Duke and Duchess of Aosta to France has been decided upon. The visit, adds the journal, will take place about the 25th of September, and will last a week. The "Gaulois" and the "Journal" make a similar announcement, and state that if the King of Italy does not come in person it is solely because of his being in mourning.

IN spite of the vehement tone of the Bulgarian and Roumanian Press, no one seriously believes in the possibility of an armed conflict between the two countries. The information received regarding the journey of King Charles to Ischl, and the reception of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria by the Emperor William at Wilhelmshohe, entirely disposes of all idea of war. M. Ivantchoff, the Premier, emphatically declared that Bulgaria wished to preserve peace.

PROFESSOR BRYCE, M. P., is to write the editorial introduction to the forthcoming English translation of the "Universal History," now in course of publication by the Bibliographisches Institute of Leipzig. The general idea of the Universal is to be the subject of the essay. The translation, in eight volumes, will be published by Mr. Heineman in this country, and Messrs. Dodd, Mead, and Co. in America. It will be illustrated by coloured and black and white plates, and numerous maps. The first volume will appear towards the end of this year, and the succeeding seven at quarterly intervals. To the German edition, which is under the direction of Professor Helmolt, some of the first historians of the day are contributing.

WAS it not Oliver Wendell Holmes, says the "Westminster Gazette," who advised aspiring mortals to wear a good hat. The secret of your looks rests with the beaver in Canadian brooks? That was a good many years ago; but perchance it was this counsel of perfection which suggested the idea of the Homburg hat, the soft, light felt which has been the pride and glory of travellers and artistically-inclined persons season after season. But now the beaver in Canadian brooks, or its substitute, the humble rabbit, are being ousted from their proud eminence of purveyors of ideal hats. The Homburg hat, the cry goes up, has had its day. The Panama is taking its place. It is indeed. We noticed it sitting up on the top of an aiguille of the Haute Savoie the other day, and it was walking along the Paris boulevards, the only cool looking thing on a sultry evening three weeks ago. It has invaded the city, it lounges in the tennis courts of Suburbia, and it provides often the only shady place along a sun-scorched seaside place. It has its advantages over the beaver and the Homburg these sweltering days, but whether it can compare with them for "looks," especially with the beaver, we should not like to say. Perhaps, in order to prevent a sudden enormous demand at this off-season in West End milliners' establishments, we ought to add that when the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table sang the praise of the beaver hat he was referring to men's hats only.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LI-HUNG-CHANG TO NEGOTIATE TERMS.

EXPEDITION TO PAOTINGFU.

LONDON, SEPT. 11

Li-Hung-Chang has transmitted to the Powers the credentials appointing him to negotiate a settlement, the terms being left to his discretion.

A despatch from Taku, dated the 6th inst., states that four thousand of the Allies were starting on the morrow for Paotingfu.

The British contingent consists of two Regiments of Cavalry, B Battery, Horse Artillery and 300 Infantry.

The "Times" states that Japan has intimated her readiness to withdraw a portion of her troops from Peking.

Li-Hung-Chang has memorialised the Court urging them to return to Peking.

It is stated that the Indian troops at Shanghai are suffering from fever at Shanghai, being encamped on low ground.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transports Mohawk and St. Andrew have arrived at Hongkong.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

The transport Vadala sailed for Hongkong to-day with the following troops—Malor Kotla Sappers—Strength—Seven officers, 138 rank-and-file, 86 followers, 105 mules, "D" Section 53rd Native Field Hospital Engineer Field Park, Major Petrie, R. E. commands the troops on board the Vadala.

Although General Gaselee's supplies are estimated to last till October, the Government propose to send an additional three-months' supply at once, and a further six-months' supply in October for the troops in Northern China. The following are being supplied to the China Force in addition to the Indian scales of field service clothing :—Fur caps and lamb's wool drawers for British troops, khaki serge clothing for British and native troops, posteens, blanket lined coats or Canadian coats, puttoo gloves, comforters, mocassins and stockings for all, flannel drawers for native troops and Balaclava caps for followers.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

24th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Bruce is appointed double Company Officer.

29th Bombay Infantry—Captains Hatch, Parker, Tanner and Hamnyngton receive officiating step as Double Company Commanders, Lieutenant Cowan becoming Double Company Officer.

The following Officers have been attached to the Hongkong Regiment for service in China :—Lieutenants Bingham, 8th Bengal Infantry, and Bridges, 2-5th Gurkhas ; Hutchinson, 22nd Bombay Infantry, and Rudkin, 20th Bombay Infantry, lately attached to the 22nd Bombay Infantry. Two of the last-named officers have been replaced on the 22nd by Lieutenants Hitchins from the 10th, and Burke from the 25th Bombay Infantry.

CANTONMENT CHOLERA RETURNS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

To-day's cantonment cholera returns show that the 42nd Gurkhas have reported one death, the 24th Company Eastern Division Artillery, Delhi, two cases and the 1st Punjab Cavalry one case.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

The plague mortality continues to rise, especially in the Mysore State and the Bombay districts. The total deaths in India for the last week numbered 1,049 against 691 in the preceding seven days. Calcutta reports 78 deaths, Bengal districts sixteen, the Mysore State 410, the Central Provinces one, the Madras Presidency six, Bombay City 52, and Bombay districts 486 deaths.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VS. POONA GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

Poona commenced their venture just after twelve o'clock to-day. Captains Braddell and Wood went in to face the bowling of Coombs and Anderson. The former was the more dangerous bowler of the two ; Anderson being somewhat out of form. The wicket was in a splendid condition and in the opening stages of the game it resembled the previous day's play in many particulars. Braddell was bowled for out 2 when the total was only 6. Bond filled his place and commenced to play a splendid game ; Bond drawing mostly to leg and Wood rather to off. Runs came in more or less in singles, but play went steadily till the century appeared after an hour's partnership and the bell rang for tiffin. The score then was 193, of which Bond claimed 90 and Wood 81.

Play was resumed after tiffin. Wood and Bond continued to play ; their partnership carried the total to over the second century. At 229 Wood was run out, the total being just the same at which the second Bombay wicket had fallen. In spite of the break in the partnership Bond continued playing in a faultless style. He stayed till a little after four when he was caught out, the only catch he gave. He made 152. Drysdale joined Bosworth-Smith and scoring continued. The bowling by this time had been knocked to the shreds, so the two had not much difficulty in settling. From 299 they carried the score till 444 was reached, Drysdale succumbing for 51. Bosworth-Smith lasted a little longer after securing his century, giving Anderson a catch which was accepted. Markham, not out, 28, and Sangster, 22, were the only others who scored. Time was called. This was one of the most extraordinary match ever played in Poona. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Captain Wood, run out	103
Captain Braddel, b Coombs	2
Captain Bond, c Marshall, b Coombs	152
Mr Bosworth Smith, c and b Anderson	101
Mr. Drysdale, c and b Browne	51
Mr. Markham, not out	28
Captain Sangster, st Tomkins, b Vines	22
Captain Brogan, c Tomkins, b Vines	1
Mr Duncan, not out	0
Captain Davie, Captain Pocock, } did not bat	
Extras	48
Total	508

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Coombs	192	108	5	2
Anderson	150	30	0	1
Marshall	108	64	2	0
Browne	114	91	1	1[a]
Snoubridge	30	43	0	0
Vines	24	23	1	2

[a] 2 no balls.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BULLER'S CASUALTIES.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

A despatch from Lord Roberts states that Captain Melyneux, 12th Bengal Cavalry, has been severely wounded near Standerton.

General French, is advancing on Barberton from Carolina and has captured three successive positions with but small loss.

General Buller on Saturday carried a precipitous ridge 1,500 feet high. The enemy retreated.

Our casualties were 13 killed and 25 wounded.

The majority of Buller's casualties were in the Volunteer Company of the Gordons who were struck by a shrapnel at seven miles range.

General Baden-Powell has been appointed Chief of the Police in the Transvaal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 11.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, September 10th :—

A telegram received here to-day states that General French in his clearing operations is meeting with stubborn opposition all along his onward progress. Yesterday after leaving Carolina, his troops carried three positions from the enemy. The most difficult of these was entrusted to the Suffolks who behaved with splendid gallantry, advancing under a galling fire and finally rushing the height and capturing the position at the point of the bayonet. After a short rest to the troops, General French is pushing on to-day with all speed towards Barberton. The strength of the opposing enemy is believed to be hopelessly broken by the engagements of the previous day.

The position which General Buller and his troops captured in Manchberg mountain range on Saturday last was on the ridge of a precipitous cliff, fifteen hundred feet high. After shelling the enemy, the troops advanced in gallant style, and under cover of a heavy and precise fire of our Artillery swarmed up the precipice, and captured the position with the loss on our side of thirteen killed and twenty-five wounded. Very severe loss was inflicted on the Boers. The British troops behaved with great gallantry, and all are in splendid spirits, believing that only a few more finishing touches are required to bring the war to an end.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 10.

5th September, 2nd Jodhpore Lancers, died at Bloemfontein, Abdul Khan ; 4th September, 1st Worcestershires, slightly wounded, Lieutenant L. C. Dorman.

According to a Colombo telegram dated September 11, the transport Dilwara, on Saturday, landed 1,713 Boer prisoners, amongst them being General Roux, known amongst his confreres as the fighting parson and Field Cornet Paul Kruger, son of the ex-President. The majority of the prisoners consisted of those who surrendered at Fouriesberg, but there were also some who were captured at Senekal.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Sir William Butler has been appointed to the command of the forces at Aldershot.

THE TEXAS HURRICANE.

The damage done by the hurricane to property at Galveston amounts to ten million dollars.

One thousand five hundred people perished, and the town was quite wrecked, besides eight steamships.

The storm swept over and ruined the Texas cotton belt.

THE PLAGUE IN GLASGOW.

Two fresh cases of plague have occurred at Glasgow.

A REVERSE ON THE GOLD COAST.

THE ATTACK ON EJESU.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

News received from the Gold Coast states that Captain Benson, of the Shropshires, and Captain Wilcox, Adjutant of the local Volunteers, with 3,000 Levies attacked the fetish town of Ejesu, ten miles east of Kumasi, on the 29th ultimo, when the Levies deserted.

Captain Benson was shot.

A column has now started to the assistance of Captain Wilcox.

Details of the attack on Ejesu state that Captain Benson attacked without awaiting the co-operation of Colonel Brake's column as ordered.

A "Standard" telegram says that Captain Benson committed suicide, preferring death to capture.

THE TELEGRAPH IN ASHANTI.

The telegraph from Kumasi to Cape Coast has been completed.

THE LANCASHIRE CRISIS.

It is expected that the stoppage of the cotton mills will become general.

PROTEST AGAINST THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE AT KASAULI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SEPT. 10.

A public meeting of Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans of Surat was held at the Roychand Deepchands Girls' School, under the presidency of Mr. A. S. Jeries, when the following resolution was unanimously passed :—That the Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans of Surat, in a public meeting assembled, learn with painful regret that a Pasteur Institute has been opened at Kasauli under Government patronage, the institution being quite repugnant to the religious and moral sentiments of the people of India, the meeting respectfully requests the Government to withhold all support to it and prohibit all vivisectional experiments.

THE LORD NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE WIN THE SHIELD.

POONA, SEPT. 11.

The finals in the Lord Northcote Shield Competition between the Elphinstone College and the College of Science was concludad this afternoon, resulting in an easy win for the Elphinstonians. The grounds were filled with spectators and great excitement was manifested at the commencement of the game, but the College of Science made a poor show. At the conclusion of the match all went towards Lord Northcote's tent where the Shield was set up. The Shield is a very handsome one, heart-shaped and mounted on ebony ; round its sides are a number of small shields recording the victories of teams. On the top are coat-of-arms of Lord Northcote with the motto "Christi crux est mea lux," and the following inscription :—"Intercollegiate Challenge Shield, presented by Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, 1900." An embossed plate bears the representation of a cricket match in progress. Before presenting the Shield his Excellency said:—"I congratulate the Elphinstone College Team on the success they have achieved and have very great pleasure in presenting this trophy to them on this occasion, for never was a success obtained by a better display of batting, bowling and fielding. It is gratifying to see the Elphinstone College, which has so distinguished itself in other and literary pursuits, excelling also in athletic games, and I have no doubt now that as they have won the Shield they will defend it fittingly. At the same time we must not withhold a tribute of praise from their opponents, especially as they have had to play under circumstances very disadvantageous to them. Their gymkhana came into existence only a few months ago, but they have won their way to very honourable distinction in taking second place, beating all their other opponents. I hope that the Shield will long adorn the walls of your College." (Cheers.)

Mr. D. Kanga on behalf of the Elphinstone College, thanked his Excellency. Mr. Giles called for three cheers for his Excellency, and also three more for Lady Northcote. The following are the scores :—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

FIRST INNINGS.

R. K. Ashburner, c Shevde, b Joshi	11
N. N. Vakil, b Ogashi	48
R. D. Kanga, b Agashe	41
H. D. Zimi, b Agashe	5
B. A. Nanavati, l-b-w, b Joshi	9
J. R. Ashburner, b Tambe	20
G. P. Pearson, c Spencer, b Tambe	10
R. G. Mody, c Irani, b Tambe	3
S. L. Davar, b Agashe	0
H. G. Cooper, not out	9
R. D. Kanga b Agashe	1
Extras	9
Total	166

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Bapat c Cooper b Davar	15	run out	2
M H Irani c D Kanga b Pearson	7	c Ashburner b Davar,	0
H G Tambe c D Kanga b Davar	8	b Pearson	10
B Y Kanandikar c Mody b Pearson	5	b Pearson	0
A B Spencer b Pearson	0	not out	17
Karmarker b Pearson	7	c Ashburner b Davar.	3
Y N Gore b Pearson	0	c Kanga b Pearson	0
M K Agashe b Pearson	0	b Pearson	0
P S V Joshi b Davar	2	b Pearson	8
S V Shevde not out	0	run out	7
Shevde b Pearson	1	run out	2
Extras	5	Extras	18
Total	48	Total	60

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Mcalister arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer s. s. China arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinbon arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Orissa left here yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. "Franz Ferdinand" from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay on the morning of the 11th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active owing to unfavourable reports of American crop.

Surats firmer.

Good Bhownugger 4 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 98 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes 101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers 63 7-8
Bar Silver 28 7-8

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. James Monteath, C.S.I., who has been appointed a Member of Council in succession to the late Hon. Mr. John Nugent, is a Civilian of thirty years standing. He is an M. A. of the Queen's University, Belfast ; and by a conciliatory disposition and general good nature, has gained the esteem of all who have come in contact with him, more especially those who have served under him in the Secretariat. Having joined the Service in August, 1870, Mr. Monteath received his education in routine business under the Collectors of Dharwar and Kanara. In November, 1873, he was placed on special duty in connection with the Kanara Land Assesement case ; and acted as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments in addition to the special duty from April to July, 1874. Having reverted for some time to Kanara as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Monteath officiated for a short time as Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments and as Secretary to the Council of H. E. the Governor. After a month or so spent at Poona as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge and Assistant Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, Mr. Monteath came back to the Secretariat as Under-Secretary in the above-mentioned departments. In October, 1878, we find him usefully employed as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Thana ; but after about six months he was brought back to Bombay as Under-Secretary. Indeed, for some years Mr. Monteath appears to have been in charge of as tough work at the Secretariat as the late Mr. Nugent. He had a two-years' furlough to Europe from August, 1879, to July, 1881, and on his return to this country, he was again employed in the Secretariat. In September, 1884, for the first time, he rose to the post of officiating Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments. Mr. Monteath had a six-months' furlough till October, 1886 ; and on his return to Bombay in that month, he was appointed Private Secretary to H. E. Lord Reay, in which office he continued for nearly three years. In March, 1889, he was appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the Political and Judicial Departments. In the following year, we find him officiating as Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, and Superintendent of Stamps. He had another long furlough to Europe till October, 1892, on his return from which he worked at Bijapur as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar. In April, 1895, Mr. Monteath reverted to the Secretariat, and was in charge of the Revenue and Financial Departments, being at the same time president of the central committee for vernacular examinations. From November, 1895, he was appointed to officiate as Chief Secretary to Government until he was confirmed in the office in March, 1897. From December, 1896, Mr. Monteath has been appointed an additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. His long and valuable services were rewarded in June, 1897, by his being appointed a Companion of the Order of the Star of India.

THE WESTERN INDIAN GOLF MEETING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 10.

The annual meeting held under the auspices of the Western India Golf Club commenced to-day. The attendance is rather above the average, and includes Messrs. Fry, Wroughton, Jacob and Cornwall (Poona), H. S. Jacob (Munmar), Messrs. W. P. Pechey, J. Johnston, J. Stiven, Marshall Reid, Rev. R. M. Gray, A. T. Spalding, and Dr. Macdonald (Bombay), Col. Kellie (Deolali), and others. The course is not in good order, the grass being sparse, tufty and wiry, and frequently a well-played shot is penalised by a bad tie. The greens are not at all good, and on some accurate putting is almost impossible. The bogey is fixed at 45, and under the conditions it will be found difficult to get under this figure, though it is probable when the players become more accustomed to the ground they will show improved form. In playing this morning Mr. Stiven did a very good score of 46, Mr. Pechey taking 48. The scoring in the handicaps to-day was very high, and it will be impossible to return a good card without a man playing well is favoured with luck in the ties through the green. The opening competition was a handicap under medal play rules, the prize being the sweepstakes. Colonel Kellie went round in 101, and with a handicap of eight, brought his score to 93. He was disqualified however, because he inadvertently struck off from the wrong place at the first tee, although he drove a second ball before his partner had played—a piece of very hard luck. The winner turned up in Mr. Fry, who accomplished the journey in 98, the next best being Mr. Millett with a nett score of 100.

In the afternoon there was a competition against Bogey, the winner being Mr. Pechey, plus one, who finished five down. Mr. Cornwall (Poona) was four down after playing 15 holes, when it became too dark to continue the game. The committee would not accept his score of seven down on the ground that he did not play the last three holes, but beyond the fact that there is a rule that the decision of the committee is final, there is not a rule which expressly states that a competitor is bound to play any hole. The penalty for not doing so is a lost hole, and it seems very harsh that, simply because he did not finish the round, he should be disqualified for the second prize.

NASIK, SEPT. 11.

This morning the qualifying competition for the Golfers' Cup was played. The competitors started from scratch, the first eight playing off by match play. Pechey did 44 twice and was easily first, and his score plus two also stood good for the Nasik Gymkhana Cup. By handicap Col. Kellie with a net score of 96 took second prize. The other players qualifying for the Cup were Messrs. Plunkett 98, Meikle 99, Johnston, H. S. Jacob, Fry, and Macdonald 102 each, Stiven and Kellie play off for the eighth place.

This afternoon the Scratch Foursomes were played. Messrs. Plunkett and Millett beat Mr. Pearson and Edie by 3 up and 2 to play. Messrs. Spalding and Jacob beat Mr. Wroughton and Cornwall by one up after a tie. Messrs. Pechey and Meikle played a draw with the Rev. Mr. Gray and Mr. Reid. Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Stiven beat Messrs. Fry and Muir. Mackenzie by one up.

With the exception of Messrs. Plunkett and Millett, the games were very close. Messrs. Wroughton and Cornwall were three up at the fourteenth green, but their opponents drew level at the seventeenth hole. The last hole was halved in five and in semi-darkness Messrs. Spalding and Jacob won the deciding hole in five, Mr. Wroughton just failing to bring off a long put. It was too dark for the other tie to be played off, consequently the competitors have to play an additional nine holes.

The Allied Pairs match was won by Mr. Shaw and Mrs. Mainwaring, gross 97 (less 20) net 97 Mr. Johnston and Mrs. Millard (scratch) 80 being second.

THE LATE MR. GRATTAN GEARY.

The "Indian Mirror" says : Mr. Geary conducted his duties in a very fair manner. It was not to be expected that he would be all sympathy for Indians. But he was fairer and more sympathetic than most Anglo-Indian writers. Mr. Geary also filled a large space in the civic life of Bombay. His death is an undoubted loss to the Western Presidency.

The "Subodha Patrika" says : The sad news of the death of Mr. Grattan Geary, editor and proprietor of the Bombay Gazette," early on Thursday morning last, will be received with feelings of regret by people who knew him in India and England.....He was a living encyclopædia of general information and made best use of his high literary attainments. Mr. Geary was a public spirited and prominent citizen of Bombay and rendered valuable services to the city as a member of the Municipal Corporation and the Standing Committee. In him Bombay has lost a journalist and an exponent of public opinion of marked and distinguished ability and his loss leaves a gap among journalists on this side of India. May his soul rest in peace.

The "Indu Prakash" observes ; It is a very sad loss that Bombay has to mourn owing to the death of Mr. Grattan Geary. To say that he was one of our best journalists is but to say too little. There was about every thing that he did and spoke during the long period he was with us an earnestness of of conviction, an abiding conscience, a neverfailing sense of justice, and an uniform sympathy with the hopes and aspirations of the people among whom he had come to work, which marked him out as being something much higher and nobler than a mere successful journalist of the professional type. Partizan, as such, his paper never was, and whether we look at the accounts he gave of his tours and travels, or at the general tone of his paper, or at the drift of the racy articles from his pen, which could be easily identified, one could not but be struck with his fidelity to principles, with his breadth of views, with his desire to flatter none and abuse none unjustly, in one word, with his fixed determination not to make £ s. d. the sole consideration of his journalistic career. Nor did in another sense Mr. Geary prove himself to be a mere journalist, so journing here to make money, or to advocate the cause of his own race and creed. He was during the days of his youth and maturity an active citizen, deeply interested in our social and political movements. At the Corporation his services to the city were as valuable as numerous. His death therefore causes a gap which it is very difficult to fill up. He was, as journalist and man, one of the connecting links between the rulers and the ruled, and that is a role which so few amongst our Anglo-Indian non official world are inclined to, or have the strength of mind to fill.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

RECHABITES VS. TELEGRAPH RECREATION.

A match between these teams was played on the Cooperage last evening and resulted in a draw. The Rechabites, who had the assistance of the members of the Black Watch team down for the Rovers' Tournament, had the best of the game and but for a goal which should have been disallowed for off side would have run out winners. The game ended in a draw of one goal each.

THE RETURN PARSEE-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

The following Parsee team will leave Bombay by the 2 p.m. train to-day for Poona to play the cricket match against the Presidency XI. on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 13th, 14th and 15th instant :—Messrs. D.D. Kanga (captain), A. H. Mehta, B. M. Billimoria, K. M. Mistry, M. D. Balsara, B. C. Machliwalla, H. D. Kanga, S. Pochkhanawalla, K. Driver, D. E. Mody, K. K. Kharas and E. R. Gazdar. Umpire, Mr. K. C. Lalkaka ; and honorary secretary and scorer, Mr. J. M. Divecha.

NURSING IN STORMS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A lady-nurse with the Field Forces in South Africa writes to a correspondent, under date July 14 :—"I had a very trying time last week. I lost three men in four days. I felt just about ready for my own funeral next. We had a very terrible storm of wind and rain, enormous hailstones and even some snow, a few days before, and I am afraid many of our bad cases were none the better for it all. I was in one of my marquees in the afternoon when the storm began, rain dashed against the canvas, and every few minutes we were left almost in darkness between the vivid flashes of lightning. Suddenly all the tent pegs on the side on which the wind was blowing were torn up, with the result that the whole side of the marquee began to sway and fall inwards. The rain and hail poured in and drenched the beds and patients in them, and we all got a bit of a fright. I had to get all the men, except one, to dress speedily and climb on to the beds and hang on to the falling canvas. I wrestled with the one man in bed, trying to move him on to the one dry bed in the tent. I was soaked through, paddling in several inches of water. The man quite thought his last hour was near, and kept screaming for his "beads," he was a Catholic, and evidently thought it quite time he said his prayers. It was really a ghastly business, and it was some time before any one could venture out in such a blast. Finally we had the able assistance of a fatigue party who were turned out to peg down all the marquees. My mattresses and bedding had all to be changed and a fine upset we had. All my other marquees stood well, but many of the beds got quite damp. The veldt between the marquees was one lake, and in the evening we simply splashed about from marquee to marquee. We were allowed to go on duty in almost any garb. I wore a sailor hat and cardigan jacket ; sweaters and Balaclava caps were also popular. Wellington boots to the knee, and great mackintoshes were to be seen everywhere among us. Our own little tents were sights for the blind. They are single canvas, not double, like the hospital marquees, and the carpet is Mother Earth, not tarpaulin as for the patients. The rain had soaked through the canvas, and every here and there was a trickle, the ground was a mud puddle, and all one's clothes and even beds were damp. We really could not have dared to sleep in them without running foolish risks, so we crowded into the huts for one night, sleeping two in a single bed mostly. It was a treat to get under a roof on such a night. About 2. a.m. I awoke to hear another awful blast in full swing, and I heartily pitied the poor night sisters, poking in and out of dripping tents all night long. Next morning it had all cleared off, and, by 10. a.m. there was bright sunshine, and we got all our damp things turned out to dry. We had to have trenches dug all round the marquees to drain off the water. This rain was quite out of season, so I trust we may not have another deluge like it again. As for me, I am just A1, never felt better in my life. The air out here is simply grand, and of course, we are never indoors except at meals. We had a buck for a present lately, so we gave a grand dinner party. We invited all over from the Officers' Mess and gave them a better dinner than they had had for many a day, then we all turned out and mooned on the veldt till the decks were cleared. Then Part II. of the evening came off, we had a regular "gamey" evening, and played all the games of our youth—long past. I never had such a screaming time for long enough. On Wednesday evening, about twenty of us walked into town to hear Rossini's "Stabat Mater," at the Catholic Church. It was very fine, one of our doctors sang three solos divinely. The Church was packed, and the proceeds were to go to the sick and wounded. We all walked back together, the procession headed by our superintendent and the Catholic padre who lives out here with us. All the male portion came and joined us at supper in our mess hut. You see there is a good deal of liberty on active service. A photographer from Kimberley came here lately and took two groups, one of the medical officers, and the other of the sisters. Both are to appear in the "Graphic" next month. One of the sisters has been very anxious about her husband who is in the Yorkshire Light Infantry, a Captain. She had a wire from the Intelligence Department, saying that he was wounded on June 28th at Lindley. Yesterday she heard from him telling all about it. He and a subaltern were on picket duty with eighty men of "A" company, when they were surprised at night by a body of 400 Boers. They had a stiff time of it, but succeeded in keeping off the enemy till they were reinforced. A shell burst between Captain W. and his subaltern, but luckily both were only slightly wounded. Mrs. W. is so proud that her husband's wound is in the face, as every one will always see the mark ! What think you of China next ? Several of the men are just off from here. I wish we had a chance too ? I must close, as my candle is wearing down, and my fingers are getting numb, and sleep is due to the weary.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted to submit a few words on this subject as an old public school-boy, Cambridge Graduate and Sixth form public school-master. I have very little to say, because "me judice" there is very little to say, and what there is lies on one side ; that of oral examination as a part of all linguistic courses. It surely requires no argument to prove that any boy or man may be quite capable of reading and understanding and to a certain extent writing correctly, *e. g.*, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, Spanish, if he has been properly educated and possesses average intelligence. But it is a very different thing to expect him to speak a foreign language unless he has the opportunity of living in the country where the particular language is spoken, and in which he has no opportunity of speaking his own tongue. Englishmen are bad linguists because we are proud to say that it is difficult to find a country in which English is not spoken. And here lies our disadvantage.

Every third waiter in England is a German, because the Almighty has inflicted upon his nation a language which is of no service to him beyond his frontiers and he has to learn others. As Mark Twain has it "I am of opinion that German should be relegated to the list of the dead languages for only the dead have time to learn it." Presumably Russian, Polish and Chinese may be similarly relegated and they suffer accordingly. But when you have a dependency like India, in which it is to the interest of every native to learn English, the position is reversed. We stick down a thing they are pleased, from sarcastic motives I presume, to call "a University"—Parsees (even) excluded, seven-tenths of the natives are quite "orally" incapable. I say nothing of their scriptoral abilities. I suppose a man has to talk or does talk at least fifty times as much as he writes, and, say, a hundred times as much as he understands, why then, may I venture to ask, do you propose to put a premium on unintelligibility in order to make a B. A. whose "Arts" lie in quite another direction ?—Yours, etc.,

J. W. GREEN.

The new Essex Museum of Natural History at Stratford, which fortunately escaped the fire which destroyed the Technical Institute adjoining a few months ago, is now in course of arrangement, and will in all probability be opened on October 20th by the Countess of Warwick. The institute buildings are being repaired and will, it is thought, be ready for reopening in six or eight months' time. The museum, which together with the site cost about £6,000, contains the Essex Field Club's county collection of natural history, and among the principal features will be a herbarium of Essex plants, and a collection of the crag fossils and lepidoptera and coleoptera of the county. This museum is quiet distinct from the Club's Epping Forest museum, which has been established at Queen Elizabeth's Hunting Lodge at Chingford under the sanction of the corporation of London. The restoration of this historic building is now complete, but the rearrangement of the collection will not be proceeded with until the autumn, the re-opening taking place early in the following spring. From its architectural character it appears to have been built in the reign of Henry VII., and its name probably arises from the fact that it was made use of by Queen Bess,

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

GROUSE-SHOOTING.

GOLF AND LAWN TENNIS

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

Those who have not had personal experience of grouse-shooting may be inclined to wonder why there should be two totally different methods of bringing the birds to bag. When pointers or setters are used to find the game, the sportsmen are continually on the tramp, constantly exploiting fresh ground as the dogs range across the heather in quest of birds. When there is a point, the nearest shooter proceeds to the spot and, with his gun at the ready, presses on with the dog, which seems to enjoy the smell of grouse so thoroughly as to be unwilling to break the spell. Presently with a whirr of wings the covey gets up, and if the shooter be experienced he will select and bring down the two old birds. As a rule grouse rise within easy range when dogs are used to find them ; the shooting cannot be considered difficult, and to watch the dogs as they quarter the ground, point, back, and draw up to their birds is not the least enjoyable part of the sport. Grouse-driving is, so to speak, gunning pure and simple. The shooters are ambushed in shelters built of sods and stone, the sites for which are selected with the greatest care, and the grouse, being accustomed to these "but to" " or batteries," as they are called, are not afraid of them. The shooters being in position, the head keeper marshals his beaters for the drive. In a long line they advance across the open moor with the flanks thrown slightly forward, and ere long the reports of the breech-loaders tell that the fun has commenced. It is a curious experience to be stationed in a battery for the first time. You see in the distance black specks approaching, gradually becoming larger. Presently the specks resolve themselves into grouse, but they do not seem to be flying very fast, because they are coming directly towards you. Appearances in this case are deceptive. But a few seconds elapse before the birds are in range : they soar higher in air as your shots ring out, and before you can "get on" with the second gun the grouse are almost out of sight. Much practice and great skill in shooting are necessary to kill driven grouse well and cleanly ; an expert will bring down his four birds with unerring certainty, while the beginner will shoot behind them every time. It will be seen that in this way grouse-shooting is purely a matter of skill with the gun.

You have not the frequent change of scene which lends to dog-work such an agreeable variety, nor the pleasure of noting the intelligence of your four-footed assistants. Yet grouse-driving is most exciting, and those who have once been converted to it are apt to regard shooting over dogs as tame and uninteresting. With a strong following wind, grouse fly past the butts at a very high rate of speed, probably not less than forty miles an hour, and herein lies an element of danger for the shooter. Experienced gunners will not take a chance at a bird flying straight for them, as they know it may fall dead in the butt, travelling with tremendous velocity, and possibly damage the guns. Here is a case in point. One of a shooting party on the Duke of Rutland's moors at Longshawe fired at a grouse approaching high on the right whose line of flight was such that it seemed impossible it could fall in the battery. Before he had time to note the effect of the shot the keeper called his attention to a bird crossing low on the other flank. This was promptly brought down, and in the act of lowering the gun from his shoulder the shooter received a stunning blow on the head which rendered him insensible for some minutes. The first grouse fired at had changed direction at the moment the gun was discharged, and, falling in the battery with the momentum acquired in a long flight over the heather, struck the shooter full on the side of the face. It was found that the beak had penetrated deeply, almost piercing the cheek, and there was much loss of blood. On the same day a cyclist had a narrow escape. He was riding easily along the country lanes, admiring the scenery and listening to the frequent reports of the breech-loaders. His musings were suddenly interrupted as a blackcock, killed by one of the party, whizzed close past his head, to fall on the roadside with a force of impact that caused it to rebound again. The moral is that people should keep their eyes open when they are in the vicinity of a shooting party.

Gradually fragmentary reports of an unofficial character are coming in from various seaside golf clubs of greater or less renown. The manner of the circulation of these reports is itself pleasing and characteristic, though perhaps a trifle lacking in method. In a few instances the holiday-makers have returned, spirited, bronzed, and admirably diffident. Their bearing is that of men who have been through some experience a little out of the common, but have come through it with credit. At the same time it is manifest that they have something on their mind which they would hide. They shun publicity, though they frequent public places ; they are at once voluble and shy. The first impulse is to go straight to the point, to proffer oneself as a confidant, but this is to invite rebuff and to deter communication. Patience is the only safe road ; wait a little, and you will surely have their secret. A few moments, and it is clear to them that you really mean no ill ; they unburden themselves of the heavy weight of new records and hard luck.

But in the majority of cases, where the holiday is not yet spent, the only channel of information is the private letter, glowing and graphic. By the time the news has passed the capricious censorship—not always unfriendly—and circulated thoroughly in the club, the many accomplishments have attained heroic proportions, and the foundation of many a new and unexpected reputation has been laid. We are all sceptics, and doubt the stability of these things ; but, with all allowances and subtractions, the results are on the right side.

The lawn tennis tournament at Buxton was stamped with success from first to last. Rarely have the committees of previous years had the good fortune to pitch upon a week of such unvarying fine weather as that which ended on Saturday, and too seldom does a committee have the gratification of seeing an attendance, large to begin with, increasing day by day. It was pleasant to spend the afternoon in the gardens on Saturday, for the day was again very hot, and it was interesting too, for the play in the finals was full of character. The best of the matches was between the two survivers in the gentlemen's open singles—G. W. Hillyard and F. Riseley. At the commencement Riseley played in magnificent style. He won the third game to love, and in the eighth was 40 before his opponent made a start. Hillyard responded well to this strong opening up to three all but he got no further and in the last two games of the set, which finished 6 2, he did not make a single successful stroke. In the second set there was a decided improvement. The third and seventh were love games to Riseley, but all the other games were fought with great determination, and, save a double fault on the part of Hillyard, both players were marvellously accurate. After four all had been called several of Riseley's returns found their way into the net, and the set went to Hillyard at 6 4. Riseley tired in the third set, and only secured one game. He revived in the fourth set, but Hillyard secured the lead, and, playing in his very best style, won at the tenth game. The victory gave Hillyard the Duke of Devonshire's challenge cup, held last year by D. G. Chaytor. Chaytor, it will be remembered, was defeated in the semi-final by F. Riseley on Thursday. In the first-class singles handicap C. B. Weir and D. G. Chaytor met. Weir had been playing so strongly all through the tournament that even against so formidable an antagonist as Chaytor his handicap was a very favourable one. For all that he lost the first set after fourteen long games. The next two sets were easier, and although Chaytor made a good fight he could not catch up Weir's long start. Mrs. Pickering and Miss Robb, playing together for the all England ladies' doubles championship, had the easiest task of the day. Mrs. Hillyard was weakly partnered by Miss M. Jones, the American lady, and the fact that they only secured one game in two sets sufficiently indicates how very one-sided the match, if such it must be called, really was. The final of the first-class ladies' singles handicap brought together, on very even terms, Mrs. Heatly and Miss Wadsworth. After winning the first set straight off the reel Mrs. Heatley tired, and was quite outplayed in the next two. The mixed doubles final

brought Mr. and Mrs. Hillyard in opposition to F. Riseley and Mrs. Pickering. The first-named pair took the lead from the opening, and played much the better combination. They won both sets at 6 3. The result was never really in doubt but the spurts frequently made by Mrs. Pickering and her partner gave the match real interest and added much to the entertainment of the spectators.

That Judge Robinson should have received an expression of approval from the Stewards of the Jockey Club for reporting Madden to the stewards of the Hurst Park Club for twice crossing Perseverance in the Holiday Handicap at the Bank Holiday meeting is most important, and it is to be hoped that this action on the part of the authorities will induce him to take a similar course whenever such reprehensible conduct is witnessed. No one familiar with racecourses will have much difficulty in recalling instances of grossly unfair riding which have gone unpunished simply because the offender, if the winner, did not happen to have fouled the second. Owners in such cases are apt to say: I receive no benefit for complaining; why should I complain? I shall not secure the verdict if the winner is disqualified and I shall only make enemies of those who are interested; and so they allow gross breaches of racing law to go unpunished. I need not point out that such reasoning is altogether wrong, even from the selfish point of view. For the good of the turf and all straightforward owners, it is essential that the race should go to the horse that honestly deserves it, and not to an animal that secures it through foul riding. There is one other view of Judge Robinson's action, and perhaps the most important, and that is that it is a silent rebuke to those stewards who accept the honourable position with its many advantages, and who never trouble themselves in the least to see that racing is conducted in proper manner. Hardly a day in the week passes without some incident of more or less gravity that should be made the subject of comment. Why, for instance, should not a steward ask for an explanation when a horse interferes with some three or four others, and the race is jeopardised or lost in consequence so far as they are concerned?

In the Derby it was stated that a certain jockey was cautioned for his management of a particular horse, but then he might have cost Diamond Jubilee the race, and, of course, it would not do to let off an offender in a case which affected the Prince of Wales.

Much of the neglect now prevailing can be directly traced to managers, secretaries and clerks of courses who all seem to be afraid to strike out a new line, and secure men who would regard the acceptance of the post of steward as in honour necessitating the performance of the duties devolving upon them. The first thing is to get a titled individual the higher the better; after that some lesser light of the aristocratic world, and if these are exhausted, and the list is not full then commoners, if they are very rich and influential, are permitted. No questions are asked as to whether they will wait till the day's racing is concluded so as to adjudicate upon anything that arises, and so admit of prompt settlement of cases in dispute, and of settling over the week's accounts in proper time. For instance, at Birmingham on Tuesday, August 6th, Sir J. Dlundell Maple objected to Loupeau, who came in first for the Saltley Plate, on the ground that Mr. Reid Walker's colt carried insufficient weight. Now no objection could have been more simple. Either the colt carried the right weight or the wrong weight, and any steward should have been able to deal with such a trifling matter. It was the last race of the day, and, unfortunately, of the meeting, and so it stood over, preventing the settling over that meeting's accounts with those who had backed either Loupeau or Supper Dance, and in the end the first-named is disqualified, and Sir J. Blundell Maple's representative secures the race, and the official intimation of the disqualification in the "Racing Calendar" appears on August 16th. That the decision was known before this date is true, but it had not been arrived at in time for publishing in the "Calendar of the 9th. It has been suggested in this column that instead of ornamental stewards, an official holding the same authority as the judge, and whose decisions should be final, should be appointed to attend all meetings, and to decide all disputes. He should, of course, be well versed in racing law, and should be above suspicion. It is easy enough to get officials in all branches of racing that are respected, and there should be no difficulty in this case. He would be more likely to deal correctly with all objections, as he would be accustomed to hear and to sift evidence, and many of the queer decisions that have appeared, and which directly oppose, each other, would then in all probability be things of the past. If race managers want to retain stewards, let them be termed "Patron," and they will thus serve the end desired. Whatever may be done, it should be an absolute rule that every objection that can be settled during the progress of a meeting should be dealt with.

The championship in cricket has gone to Yorkshire. Our defeat by Surrey has to all intents and purposes settled that point. We could have wished, of course, to wear the laurels ourselves; but next to that we should have preferred, among all other counties, that the glory should rest with Yorkshire, our friendly neighbours and keenest rivals. Never has a county more worthily won the supreme distinction of the cricket year. Fifteen out of twenty-six matches played have been won and the rest drawn. On three occasions the eleven have been in serious danger. To overcome danger, to rise superior to the misfortunes which come from the chances and changes of the weather and the wicket, is one of the finest tests of the merit of a team. Yorkshire proved herself at the height of her greatness just when the occasion was most critical. At Leeds the other day, on the splendid ground at Headingley, it seemed to the waiting country that Middlesex had a fine chance of inflicting a first defeat on Yorkshire. For a batting team such as that of Middlesex it would seem a small thing to be set to make only 140 runs. Everybody was pleasantly expectant—and more especially the cricketer's of Lancashire—that Middlex would fulfil her mission. It was not to be. The Yorkshire bowling was so fierce and deadly that not Pelham Warner, nor the Douglases, nor Wells, MacGregor, and Trott—some of the most famous batsmen in the land—could stand to it. Against Rhodes and Haigh all these great men could do was to make about half the runs required. So also it was when the side seemed in straits at Worcester and Old Trafford. Some player, whether it was batsman or bowler always came to the rescue of his county "whenever, as it seemed, her need was at the sorest. Yorkshire has not yet actually won the championship, although she cannot possibly lose it—which sounds somewhat paradoxical. If Somerset beats her—as Somerset beat Surrey a few years ago, and so gave the championship of that year in the most surprising manner to Lancashire.—and if, in turn, Sussex can accomplish the same feat; and if on our part, we can beat out and out both Notts and Leicester—then, under these just conceivable circumstances, Lancashire and Yorkshire would tie for the premier place. But we should advise the most hopeful of Lancashire men not to reckon on these things happening.

THE TAFF VALE STRIKE.

A LARGE number of men employed on the Taff Vale Railway came out on strike on Aug. 20 for an increase of wages and a modification of their hours. The company are making every effort to keep up their service of trains, but both the passenger and the mineral traffic are necessarily disorganised. Strong pickets of the men were out early on the 20th, and one of them interfered with a train which was pulled up between Pontypridd and Porth to pick up a pilot. They uncoupled the engine, and pulled the driver and fireman from their places. They tied them arm to arm, and took them to Pontypridd, amid cries of "blacklegs" and "traitors" from the mob which followed. A reward of 100*l*. has been offered for the names of the men who uncoupled the engine. Upon an announcement being made that some of the mails usually carried by the Taff Vale line were being conveyed by the Barry line a telegram was sent to the manager of that railway threatening that if this course were continued the strike would be extended to that system also. The full effect of the strike has not yet made itself felt at the collieries served by the line, but it is believed that if the dispute continues some 40,000 miners will be thrown out of work. At the Cardiff Police Court on Aug. 22 one of the men on strike was sent to gaol for 21 days, and a second was committed for seven days, for acts of intimidation.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF WORKS.

DURING the week ending the 1st instant there was rain throughout the Presidency proper except five talukas of Ahmednagar, four of Sholapur, three of Poona, Satara and Bijapur, two of Khandesh and Dharwar, one of Ahmedabad and Nasik, and the Native States of Jath, Daphlapur, Sangli, Mudhol, and Kirundvad (Senior). The fall was generally light, being almost insignificant in the greater part of the Deccan and Karnatak. Standing crops are in good condition except in parts of Sholapur, Akalkot Ahmednagar Bijapur and Dharwar where they are withering. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Broach, Sholapur, Ahmednagar Poona Nasik and Bijapur; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Week preceding.	Week under report
Workers	558,743	536,264
Dependants	140,111	127,627
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	553,338	528,361

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in all districts except Thana, which shows a slight increase. The numbers on gratuitous relief have decreased in all the Gujarat districts except the Panch Mahals and in Sholapur and Ahmednagar, while they have increased in the other districts. The following relief works were started during the week under report.

Broach.—Consolidation of the embankment of the Amod-Palej Road.

Sholapur.—Enlarging the Municipal Tank at Karmala. Besides these works seven small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Kaira, four in Broach, ten in Sholapur and one in Poona.

As fever is very prevalent in Gujarat in September and October, even in normal years, and is likely to prevail to a still greater extent in the current season, the establishment of rural hospitals at convenient centres with travelling dispensaries attached to them has been authorised. These hospitals will be in charge of medical officers of the grade of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants, 32 of whom have been recently obtained from the Government of India, and they will be assisted in the work of distributing among villages medicines as well as milk and Mellin's food wherever necessary by all the available officers of other departments and such Missionary and other private agencies as may be willing to assist.

In order to encourage the cultivation of land by manual labour where bullocks are not available, it has been directed that hoes and country tools called "kodalis" and "pavras" which are no longer required for relief works should be distributed free to such labourers on famine relief works as are willing to till the lands.

The opening to free grazing during the current year of all forests in the Panch Mahals district, except grass kurans and such areas as have been recently closed for plantation, has been authorised.

The following further instructions have been issued regarding the collection of land revenue:—

"As the revenue year 1899-1900 has now closed, his Excellency the Governor in Council considers it desirable to issue the following further instructions with regard to the collection of land revenue pertaining to that or previous years and at the same time to call attention to certain provisions of the law which there may be some risk of being misconstrued.

If, as is hoped, the harvests of the current year are good, it will be legitimate and no doubt in many cases expedient to adopt the precautionary measures authorized in Sections 140 and 141 of the Land Revenue Code. The revenue of the current year is properly a first charge on the crop, and the lien should be enforced where the crop is good and leaves after discharge of the Government dues a balance sufficient for the maintenance until another harvest of the cultivator and those dependent on him. But it is important to bear in mind that this lien is only to the extent of the current year's revenue and the utmost care must be taken to avoid any action likely to lead to the mortgage of the crops and on account of arrears of revenue of past years. When the crops are reaped it will be a question for consideration whether the outturn is or is not such as will enable the occupant without borrowing to pay also part or the whole of what is due for the previous year.

In any case in which land has not been cultivated owing to the occupant's want of means, the responsibility for the assessment in consequence of notice of relinquishment not having been given before the date prescribed in Section 74 of the Land Revenue Code should not be enforced. In almost all such cases it will be in accordance with the principles which have been laid down to remit the arrears of previous years. But care should be taken to confine the benefit of these concessions to persons who being in actual occupation directly under Government have not the means of cultivation. Superior holders whether registered as occupants or not, who are not impoverished but who for reasons other than inability to provide the cost of cultivation have allowed land to remain fallow, are not entitled to it.

In the recovery of arrears the orders already issued should be very strictly carried out. There should be no further delay in rigorously enforcing the provisions of the law against defaulters about whose possession of means to pay there is no doubt. For the present others should be in no way pressed. The instruction that no order of distraint, which of course should be held applicable to forfeiture of land, shall be issued by an officer below the grade of Assistant or Deputy Collector must be adhered to pending further orders without any modification whatever, and Government will notice with severe displeasure any departure from it which comes to their knowledge. The Collectors should make all subordinate officers clearly understand that the adoption by them of any measures which are not authorized by the law or orders will meet with punishment.

When however the condition of the crops is definitely known, it should be considered whether the outturn is such as to admit of the payment of a part or whole of the arrears as well as of the current year's revenue without unduly curtailing the cultivator's means of subsistence. Such occupants as get good crops on a considerable area of land may be able to discharge all their dues without difficulty. In other cases in which the occupants are not clearly well-to-do it may be desirable to recover a part only of the arrears and leave the balance for levy in future years. In cases in which owing to the small size of the holding or the poverty of the crop the outturn is not such as will leave any balance after discharging the year's assessment and supplying the means of subsistence until another harvest, the arrears may be at once remitted.

His Excellency the Governor in Council recognizes that considerable trouble will be involved in carrying out these orders, but it is impossible otherwise to combine the recovery of such revenue as in the interests of the State ought to be levied with such relief as may be fairly accorded to impoverished cultivators, and he confidently relies on the officers of Government to spare no pains to secure that object Timely steps should be taken to obtain such detailed information as is necessary for the purpose, the Circle Inspectors being required to complete their inspections and write up their books with due avoidable delay. As regards the kharif crops Village Form No. 3, Part I, should be filled up by village officers before the end of September. The Circle Inspectors should conduct their inspections and checks of the forms not merely after the completion of the form by the village officers, but during its compilation in order that its progress and the genuineness of the field inspections by the village officers may be assured. A second inspection of the rabi sown areas should be made by the village officers in November, and should be subjected to similar check by the Circle Inspectors. The check should be principally directed to the correct registration of the areas left unsown. Returns of such areas should be compiled number by number for each village and submitted to the Collector under the certificate of the Circle Inspector that he has personally inspected the village and believes the return to be correct. The work of the Circle Inspectors must be diligently supervised and checked by the Mamlatdars and Assistant and Deputy Collectors as well as by the District Inspector and Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture. As soon as possible after the prospects of the rabi harvest are known, there should be submitted to Government estimates of the amounts likely to be collected on account of the revenue of the year and on account of arrears, also of the amount of arrears which should be held over for recovery in future years and of the amount which should be remitted at once."

FAMINE WORKS IN RAJPUTANA.

Now that we have had good rain famine operations are being gradually closed. The famine here, writes a Beawar correspondent, was of longer duration than elsewhere. The rains failed in the year 1898, and in November of the same year the scarcity assumed serious aspects. Emigration of people and cattle began. Fodder became scarce. Government promptly started test works, and taccavi for sinking wells to help the autumn crop sowings were freely given. Beawar Tehsil contributing about Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 75,000 from the Treasury and a like amount from the Todgarh Tehsil. Relief was given to cripples at their homes at the rate of 12 chitaks of the staple grain daily. It was anticipated that by the month of July, 1899, the monsoon would burst and set things in order. There was about three inches of rain in July, 1899. Seed taccavi for about Rs. 5,000 was given to help the cultivators. The seeds sprouted, but for want of rain the young plants withered. In August, 1899, the scarcity grew into an alarming famine. Want of fodder, drinking water and grain was simultaneously felt by the cultivators and the working classes. It was at this time that Government opened central relief works all over the districts. The biggest relief work in the month of November was the Jalia Tank, four miles distant from Beawar, on the north, which His Excellency Lord Curzon visited and was highly pleased with. The arrangements were made by Captain F. G. Beville, the then Assistant Commissioner of the District, assisted by Munshi Gopinath, the Tehsildar of Beawar. Later on the second biggest work opened was the Mukreda Tank, four miles from Beawar on the south, where between 18,000 to 20,000 persons were relieved. Similar works were opened at Todgarh. The highest number of persons relieved at any one time in these departmental works was 45,000 to 53,000 including dependents and children at Public Works kitchens. The same number more or less was relieved at Todgarh. The highest number of gratuitous recipients was 4,000 and 9,000 children in the Ravenue kitchens.

The relief works were managed by the Executive Engineer, who was appointed to this special Division of Beawar and Todgarh. First Mr. Foy was in charge, but he was soon relieved by Rai Saheb Gungaram, Executive Engineer, very ably Assisted by Mr. C. C. Roy, assistant Engineer, and a staff of supervisors, overseers, &c.

The medical relief was by no means insufficient. Hospital assistants with staffs were attached to all the central works and about 12 to 15 hospital assistants were employed in these two Districts. They were under the supervision of Assistant Surgeon Dr. I. T. Mittra. Later on a commissioned medical officer was appointed to inspect the medical reliefs, first by Surgeon Captain Moore and lately by Surgeon Captain Black, the first-named officer has since joined as Resi ency Surgeon at Gwalior and the last-named officer has been ordered to join the Colaba Force. The Assistant Surgeon Dr. I. T. Mittra looking after the work as heretofore. The relief works in these two districts supported about eighty per cent. of the population. A very high percentage indeed. But not so when looking at the gravity of two years' continued famine amongst an entirely agricultural community having no crops for four harvests.

The Meywar territory on the east and the Marwar territory on the west adjoining these districts were equally affected and emigrants from these Native States had to be carefully watched. Captain Beville, Munshi Gopinath and the Assistant Surgeon were indefatigable in arranging to open special relief camps for these people and at one time there were about thirty thousand of them to be employed. A special camp was opened for them at Kesarpoora. The mortality among the several relief camps was not great. In April, 1900, a few showers of rain fell over the district and cholera broke out immediately. Owing to prompt precautions taken by the Tehsildar Munshi Gopinath and the Assistant Surgeon Dr. Mittra, the epidemic did not last long. However the mortality from cholera was great and the town of Beawar was partially deserted.

I believe that the relief works in these districts of Merwara were very ably managed. There were no murders, suicides, nor dacoities. The list of minor crimes was not heavy. It is said that the Beawar Tehsil spent one lakh of rupees every month, taking roughly, these two districts of Beawar and Todgarh have cost Government over fifty lakes of rupees equal to fifteen years' revenue. Popular opinion is that the relief afforded has been very liberal, the wages moderate and unprecedented in the history of Rajputana.

The taccavi granted to the cultivators has enabled them to raise the kharif crops, which up to this time with seasonable weather and rainfall promises an excellent yield. To raise the rabi crops the cultivators would require about 8,000 to 10,000 bullocks and Government, it is believed, will help them again, if not the lands will pass into the hands of money-lenders.

All praise is due to the Government of Lord Curzon for the liberal grants of money, to the zeal of our Commissioner, Mr. Tucker and our local officers Captain Beville (since been decorated with the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal) his successors Capt. Windham, Capt. Lumesurier now, at Indore, and Capt. Ducat, Munshi Gopinath the Tehsildar, Mr. Jagan Narayan, the Naib Tehsildar, Dr. J. T. Mitra, the Assistant Surgeon, Mr. C. C. Roy, the Assistant Executive Engineer.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	1	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	20	2	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipara, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	140
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	16
Total	27	6	165
Total plague deaths to date	79,253	61,970	
Same date last year	11	11	97
Cholera	30	12	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,034 as against 1,224 during the previous week. Of the total number 53 died from plague and 121 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 57 and 177 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 633, while that of plague was 96.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 31st August were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	96	49
Poona (including Cantonment)	84	60
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	1	1
Surat	13	8
Thana	71	54
Nasik	27	18
Poona (excluding City)	3	3
Satara	1	1
Belgaum	104	65
Kanara	6	4
Kolhapur	32	23
Cutch	7	2
Total	445	287
Week ending 24th August	325	2 6
Total to date	396,740	311,196

Karachi, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach Khandesh, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Aden, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur were free during the week.

CHINESE ON THE LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

YANGTSUN THREATENED.

BERLIN, August 22.—The German second in command at Taku telegraphs under date of August 19:—"Violent downpours of rain stopped the advance of Captain Pohl so that he was not able to go from Matou until the 16th. I hear from an unauthorised source in Tientsin that Pohl reached Peking on the evening of August 17. Major General Hoepfner has announced that on the 17th inst. he intended to send forward the first battalion and some mounted troops, and that he would follow with the second battalion on the 18th. Yangtsun is still regarded as threatened by Chinese troops on the Imperial Canal.—Reuter.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

IS IT IMPENDING

REGARDING the question as to whether the elaborate preparations now being made by the French Government with their Army and Navy are to be taken seriously as preparations for war against England, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier" says that he is in a position to state that the intentions of France are regarded by our Foreign Office with the gravest suspicion. It is not that even the men who are leased to call themselves French statesmen believe that they would be successful in a war with this country. They do not, but they are between the devil and the deep sea, and may be driven where they would not like to lead. In any case, the Republic is doomed—it is tottering to its fall, and both those who would like to see it perpetuated, and those who wish to see either a king or an emperor ruling in France, are eager to devise something which will divert public attention from internal affairs.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE RECENT TROUBLES IN YUNNAN-FU.

INTERVIEW WITH A REFUGEE.

INTERESTING AND GRAPHIC DETAILS.

ON Monday, August 13, a party of eleven missionaries and four children arrived in Hongkong from Yunnan-fu. They travelled via Hanoi and Haiphong to this Colony. Our representative waited on one of these refugees the Rev. Mr. Dymond, of the Bible Christian Mission Yunnan-fu, who very courteously supplied the following particulars:—

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE WITH FRANCE.

It is an open secret that the French have designs on the Yunnan Province. Last year the French determined to make a strong forward movement. After many attempts they induced a priest by the offer of a large sum of money to rent a temple. When this became known there was a lot of excitement in the city and the people vented their spite on the priest by beating him in a savage manner. The feeling ran so high that the French, fearing serious consequences, gave up the temple and retired. From this blow to their prestige the French have not yet recovered, and when the time comes for them to attempt the acquisition of the whole of the Yunnan Province this loss of face will add immensely to their difficulties. Not long after this episode the Governor of Tonkin came up in state to Yunnan-Fu. He was received very coldly by the officials. As a kind of compromise they allowed a house to be let for the use of the French Consul, and from time to time till the other day the French flag waved over the city. The French are confident that it will be seen again ere many months have passed.

The next step in the advance was marked by the arrival of Consul-General Francois at Yunnan-Fu, at the end of May, with twenty-five Frenchmen, mostly railway engineers, and a body-guard of Anamese soldiers with a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The Taotai at Mengtsze, after trying in vain to prevent the import of fire-arms as being contrary to International law telegraphed to the officials in Yunnan-Fu advising them of the approach of the French to the capital of the Province. They went out in a body to the city gates to meet the travellers, and strongly remonstrated with Consul Francois in the illegality of importing arms. The Frenchman replied by pointing their revolvers at the heads of the Mandarins, and the Anamese troops following the example of their masters aimed their rifles in the same direction. The Mandarins were terribly alarmed and withdrew all opposition to the French entering the city.

This incident led to immense excitement in the city; but it was not till the 10th of June that it came to a head. Every one felt that trouble was brewing and that it was only a question of time. The French Consul kindly invited and also urged the Protestant missionaries to take shelter in his Yamen, where, as he said, he had the means of protecting them. He promised 1000, if necessary, to conduct them safely over the borders in French territory. While fully appreciating the kindness and courtesy of the Consul, they resolved to stay on in their houses as they did not wish to identify themselves with this aggressive action of the French, seeing that for many years they had lived on good terms with the officials and the people. Sunday, June 10, was the day fixed for the departure of the French, and all preparations were complete. Early in the morning the pack-horses were sent ahead with arms and ammunition, but they were not destined to find their way through. The curiosity of the people was too strong and hostile to permit that. The appearance of the cavalcade was the sign for the gathering of the people. The drivers were unable to repress them and the result was the looting of the fire-arms and all that was carried besides. This small success roused the fury of the mob to white heat, and they were now prepared to go the whole length of plunder, murder and incendiarism. The first place they made for was the French Yamen, but this attack was frustrated by the foresight of the Mandarins in putting a cordon of Chinese soldiers round the Yamen. This puts rather a different complixion on the story given out at the time to the effect that Consul-General Francois was held prisoner by the Chinese authorities. The probability is but for these precautionary measures not a Frenchman would have been left to tell the tale.

THE RIOT PROCEEDS.

Baulked in their attempt on the French Consulate the rioters next made for the house of a French Railway engineer, which they looted and destroyed. The fine Roman Catholic Cathedral next engaged their attention. At one time it seemed as if an exception was going to be made in its favour, for after carrying off all they could lay their hands on the rioters rushed all over the town in search of plunder. It was in the afternoon that the Protestant missionaries, other than the China Inland Mission, made their escape to the Prefect's Yamen, where they were the guests of the Mandarins till the time came for their departure.

The escape of the C. I. M. party (three ladies and one gentleman) was very marvellous. Their house was difficult of access. The way to it lay through a narrow lane and a precipitous flight of steps led up to the door. When the rioters forced their way into the house the missionaries took shelter on the roof. One rioter more daring than the others, climbed up after them. A Mandarin, who had come with soldiers to repel the rioters, saw this man on the roof and ordered him down. He replied by throwing a brick which struck the Mandarin on the face. For this a terrible vengeance was taken. The soldiers dragged the man down and then and there cut off his head. Towards the evening the Cathedral was set on fire. It was a grand but weird sight. The great lurid flames shot up into the sky, sixty and seventy feet high. By Monday morning the main body of the rioters had scattered and the soldiers who had been able to do but little in restraining them now took their chance of summarily punishing any stray rioter who fell into their hands. One man was met carrying a box which on being opened was found to contain a lady's dress, a priest's surplice and a crucifix. He was beheaded on the spot and his head stuck up among the ruins of the cathedral.'

DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH.

As soon as order was restored the officials arranged for the departure of the French. An escort of 500 Chinese soldiers conveyed them to the borders of Tonkin. The other missionaries stayed in a few more days by special request of the officials, for they said 'We have no quarrel with you.

PAYMENT OF INDEMNITIES.

The French had no sooner gone than the mandarins of their own accord opened negotiations for the payment of the losses the missionaries had sustained. Within a fortnight the whole matter was settled and the money paid into a native bank in Shanghai. When this was done the missionaries judged it was better for them to retire. The mandarins would not allow them to go early, purposely delaying them till the forenoon so that they might not 'lose face' with the people. The streets were lined with people and soldiers. As the missionaries passed on cards were passed into their chairs and the expressions of the goodwill of the people were not few. The route was via Meng-tsze to Man Hao, where they struck the Red River, and the rest of the journey was by native boats and French steamers to Haiphong, and thence to Hong-kong. At one place on the journey down the Red River the refugees were very kindly treated by some French people who looked upon them as the victims of the insane policy France has hitherto pursued in Yunnan-fu.'

Another party of seven missionaries and two children are now on their way to Hong-kong. Their stations were some distance beyond Yunnan-fu. Messrs. A. R. Marty and Co. have treated the refugees with great consideration, and have offered to advance money if required by those now on their way down to the coast.

THE ENTRY INTO PEKING.

PROMINENT CHINESE KILLED.

BOXERS THREATENING CHEFOO.

(*Chinese Mail Correspondent.*)

[SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.

On 13th August the Allied Force reached Toungchow and engaged the Chinese troops.

On the 15th inst., they entered Peking by the Tungchih gate.

The Foreign Ministers are safe.

On 12th inst. the Empress Dowager and the Emperor left Peking for Shansi. They were accompanied by Prince Tuan, General Tungfuhsiang and a large army of Boxers.

On the morning of the 15th, the foreign troops came to the east of the city, and after a whole day's fight with the Chinese entered the city in the evening. The Japanese attacked the south-west wall of the city, and did not enter with the forces of the other Powers.

Kang-Yi has disappeared.

The Government is at present in the hands of Prince Ching.

Amongst the killed were Li Peng-heng, Cheng, Chun Fat and Chun Chak Lin (Provincial Judge of Mupeh.)

General Ma Kunjan was seriously wounded.

The Boxers are at Wang Yun, 90 miles from Chefoo, in large numbers, and preparations at Chefoo are being made for a conflict.

OFFICIAL COMPLICITY WITH THE BOXERS.

The Tientsin correspondent of the "N. C. Daily News," writing on August 3, says:—

The capture of Tientsin City on the 15th inst. was so entirely unexpected that the various treasuries, yamens, pawn and bullion shops had not time to hide their treasure or destroy their documents. In the viceregal yamen a skilled expert (foreign) has been looking through the dockets and files, and has come across some accounts which clearly incriminate the officials with the Boxer sedition. One is the receipt of the good-faith or bargain money, which precedes the fulfilment of a Chinese contract; in this case the contract is for swords to be made for the arming of the Boxers. Its terms are so explicit as to leave no doubt as to the complicity of the yamen officials.

Moreover the last entry on the Viceroy Yu-Lu's day-book, viz., that on the 19th of the sixth moon (July 12th, the day on which he fled, the attack on the City by the Allies was on July 13th and 14th) is 'Tls. 10,000 to the chief Boxer, Chang Te-cheng, for food:' the entry preceding it is 'Tls. 1,435 paid to Yang Shou-chen for white flour for feeding 2,200 Boxers two days rations.' This is preceded still on the same date by 'Tls. 40 to a wounded Boxer;' 'Tls. 100 to the family of Ma-Kun-sun a Boxer killed in action;' 'Tls. 70 to the family of Chen U-tung who was wounded in battle, and formerly received Tls. 30.'

In these damning entries there is no reference to credit; it is all ready money or nothing. Black and heinous as they are on the face of the Imperial memorandum drawn up for the use of Chinese Ambassadors abroad, they are almost immaculate when compared to some of earlier date on the same book, which I may state I have personally seen and verified, viz.: Tls. 100 paid for

THE HEADS OF TWO AMERICAN-MARINES

killed in advancing to the relief of Tientsin on or about June 14th. Tls. 50 only were given for the two guns captured on the same occasion. Petty foreign loot is frequently referred to in this precious record. Its possession seems to have been regarded as confirmatory proof of foreign defeat, and was as such rewarded. No monetary expense was to be spared if such could hasten the fall of the Tientsin Settlements. The head money explains a ghastly incident that happened in Hsiku Arsenal while in possession of Admiral Seymour's column. When the gallant Boyts and his two (? three) marines fell, attempts were made to decapitate all; the next night some Chinese were found hiding in the reeds, and in trying to escape were bayoneted; one of them clung with great pertinacity to a bag, and when this was opened our men found in it the head of Gunner (? Watkins).

I may add that we have also found in the yamen archives that Yu Lu recommended the chief Boxer Chang Te-cheng of Tulin and Tsin Fu-chen of the same place to the Tarone for reward; the same distinction being conferred on Wang Te-cheng, the head Boxer of the Baohou and Weungan districts.

Perhaps, however, the most important find in the yamen was an apparently complete register of all the Boxers in all the villages around Tientsin, giving names and ages. When the supression of the pestilential society is taken in hand it is to be hoped that these records will be utilised to distinguish sheep from goats, and to differentiate punishments

REPORTED FLIGHT OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

The following despatch dated 2nd August has been received from Peking by a high mandarin now taking refuge in this port:—

'Everything is now prepared for the exodus of the Empress-Dowager and Court on the 6th of August to the new capital, Hsian in Shensi. Furniture, baggage, and valuables of Court and Ministers, high and low, began to be removed from Peking since the 12th of July in anticipation. His Majesty the Emperor opposed the exodus, wishing to die with his people in Peking; but he is to be compelled to go. The troops to guard the Empress-Dowager on her western journey have been arranged and will consist of about 65 per cent Boxers, 25 per cent Manchus, and 10 per cent Chinese. Prince Tuan takes charge of the Manchu first rear-guard and Tung Fuhsiang will command the last rearguard which is not to leave Peking until the Allied troops gain the very walls of the city. It is the intention of Tung Fuhsiang to first exterminate the legations before starting for Hsian. Yung Lu, with some 15,000 Manchus, is to remain to arrange terms of peace with the Foreign Powers. Kang Yi also remains. The entire force to be left to fight the Allied forces will not be more than 45,000 men all told. A creature of Yung Lu named Ho Chen-ngao, was last month (July) appointed Brigadier-General of Changchiak'ou (Kalgan) to clear a way for the passage of the Empress Dowager and Court, which points to her choosing the grass country (Ts'ao-ti) route by way of Shansi and Mangolia to get to the new capital.

'It will then be the duty of the notorious Yu Hsien (Manchu), Governor of Shansi, to guard the Empress Dowager when passing through that province. To prevent pursuit by the Allied forces, Yung Lu has ordered his creature the Brigadier-General of Changchiak'ou, to fortify the passes in the vicinity where it is proposed to fight a series of battles in order to enable the Empress Dowager and Court to get to Hsian without let, hindrance, or panic.'

The above has been since confirmed by telegrams from various independent sources and of later date.

THE ENTRY INTO PEKING.

Telegrams received by the local mandarins state that the Allied forces entered the Tungchihmen (Straight Eastern-gate) of Peking on the 15th inst., and that there was no resistance made at the gates. Another telegram states that the Empress Dowager, Emperor, Prince Tuan, and other Princes, Dukes and nobles of the Imperial House, including Prince Chuang—Prince Tuan's Vice-Commandant-General of the Boxer Army—all fled from Peking the day before the Allies reached Tungchou (12th Aug.), the delay in departure having been due to the bad condition of the stone-paved roads through Changchiak'ou (Kalgan) outwards into Mongolia, roads that have not been attended to since 1780. Other telegrams further state that Kang Yi and Tung Fuhsiang still remain and hold the supreme power, while Li Ping-heng since the operations known by his army at Peitsang, Yangtsun, has fallen greatly in the estimate of the former two. Everything is in confusion in the capital. Some say that Kang Yi and Fung Fuhsiang with their defeated troops are inside Peking, while others positively state that they have retreated south-westwards in order to draw away the Allied troops from pursuing the Empress Dowager's cortege, Prince Ching and Yung Lu, however, are in Peking. Some 2,000 to 3,000 of the Metropolitan officials of every degree, as well as a large number of the merchants and trademen of Peking, tried to keep the Court in Peking. They knelt at the Eastern gates of the Forbidden City and appealed to the Empress Dowager not to go, but her reply was that it was for the best, and that she expected all of them to be loyal to the dynasty and prove their patriotism. The Emperor positively refused to leave, but was forced to do so.

THE BLACK FLAGS.

CANTON, Aug. 20.

The actual number of troops that Lau Li is leading overland is said to be 3,500 men. Their destination was declared to be Pekin, but the probability of their ever reaching that place is very remote. Chang Chi Tung protested against the Black Flags passing through his southern province, Yunnan. The shrewd little Viceroy of the two U. Provinces knows these men and their character of old. Wherever they go trouble follows almost without exception. In proof and illustration of this it has only to be recalled to the mind of the reader what has happend along the route from Canton right up to the northern borders of the Province. In Fatshan there has been uneasiness and threatening placards; in the Tsing Un district two mission chapels belonging to the American Baptists have been destroyed, and last but not least the looting and destruction of the Berlin Mission property at Fa Yen and outrages at other places more or less serious.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

One remarkable aspect of Chinese life is often forgotton by foreigners and that is their admirable Benevolent Societies. Earnest appeals are now being made throughout this city on behalf of the large number of Cantonese said to be still in and round Pekin. The Canton Benevolent Hospital has given thirty thousand dollars towards this Fund. This self help of the Cantonese is worty of all praise. The action of the Governor of Hongkong and the help afforded by the British Consul at Tientsin has greatly impressed the Chinese.

FLIGHT OF PRINCE TUAN.

It is reported that the Empress Dowager, the Emperor, Prince Tuan and Tung Fu Tsung left Pekin on the 6th of August for Si-an Fu in the Shin Si Province. The impression is that the Emperor was compelled to go against his will. The dragging along the Emperor with them in their flight is on the same principle as a robber not infrequently compels a member of the house he has robbed to walk along with him, for he knows there is no danger of a bullet being sent after him under such conditions.

(*N.-C. Daily News.*)

LI PING-HENG AND HIS MEN.

Dispatches received from the North by local mandarins state that the notorious Li Ping-heng was wounded early at the recent battle of Peitsang by a shell which burst near the spot where Li Ping-heng and his generals were standing and that his chief General Chang was killed at the same time. The 15,000 men of Li's command fled in all directions directly the Allied shells began to fall near them. A large number of these men fled south-westwards apparently to return to their homes, while others spread the news Pekingwards of the total defeat of Chinese forces, causing panic through the towns and villages they passed, so that large reinforcements on their way to Peitsang incontinently fled before seeing the foe. The runaway troops plundered and slew wherever they went, killing it is estimated over 1,500 unfortunate villagers en route. At one place the fleeing troops met 2,000 Boxers marching towards Yangtsun, who stopped the former asking news. Mutual recrimination followed and the two bodies came to blows. The Boxers were defeated and

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE political horizon is evidently too much clouded to permit the Government to relax any of its naval or military precautions. Whatever may be said to the contrary there is no specific danger, but matters are everywhere far too unsettled to justify the assumption that the present unusual preparations are unnecessary. The gauge of necessity lies in the militia, the whole of which force is now embodied. Under the circumstances of the South African campaign there should not be occasion to keep the militia embodied at home, at any rate beyond the ordinary camping season. But European politics represent just now a very uncertain quantity, and the future bodes ill for peace, although we would gladly think otherwise. However England must be ready, and during the absence of the principal portion of her regular army it is upon the militia that reliance must be placed to provide a stiffening for the home defensive forces. It is therefore practically decided that there shall be no disembodiment for some months to come, and the militia must look forward to at least a winter of soldiering. All reports to the contrary may therefore be dismissed as unreliable, and officers and men of the militia, in furtherance of their patriotic services, should make the most of their opportunities, so that if occasion should arise they may be ready.

It is reported that the Admiralty have decided to constitute the coaling of the fleet a separate service as regards administration and estimates, &c. The report states that at Sheerness the general supervision will be vested in the captain of the port guardship, with a warrant officer to act under him in charge of coaling operations. At the other ports retired lieutenants, with retired warrant officers under them, are to be placed in charge of all the coal lighters there and the general superintendence of the supply of coal to ships. The new departure is of good promise, and similar arrangements might well be extended to Portland.

In future, by means of a simple proclamation, it will be possible to check the exportation of munitions of war from England or any British dependency to any country or place named. Thus, if at any time our relations are strained with any country, and there is a danger of arms and ammunition being exported from British territory and used against us or against any forces engaged in naval and military operations in co-operation with British troops, all that would be necessary to prevent such a contingency would be a proclamation prohibiting the exportation to the country in question of arms, ammunition, and military stores of all kinds. The measure also includes the exportation of coal, which seems to be going out of this country in such huge quantities that we do not appear to have sufficient left for our own use.

The "Militar-Wochenblatt" has published an article on the relative position of Germany and France so far as quick-firing field guns are concerned. It is contended that these two nations are the only ones which have approached the question intelligently. But in introducing the modern system the two Powers have regarded matters from a different point of view. In France the aim has been to obtain the highest possible muzzle velocity of the shell combined with the greatest mobility of the gun, even though the effect produced by individual projectiles may be considerably reduced. In Germany, on the other hand, while mobility has been a first consideration, the obtaining of an increased muzzle velocity has been held to be of less importance than an increase in the power of the projectile. On the whole, the "Militar-Wochenblatt" is of opinion that the two nations are on a pretty equal footing. The position is summed up somewhat as follows: The French piece has a higher muzzle velocity, but the German throws a heavier projectile, is of greater simplicity of construction, and is believed to possess greater endurance.

Considerable secrecy is attached to the plans of a new torpedo destroyer which have been submitted to the Admiralty. The chief characteristics of the boat will be speed, easy manipulation, and a submarine capacity. It is averred that the boat will revolutionise this type of vessel.

Lieut.-Colonel Nicolas Tolschin, of the Imperial Russian Army, who has been watching the operations in South Africa, has been making known his impressions. He has, he says, a profound admiration for the British troops. Whether winning battles by their dogged gallantry, or indulging in manly sports their discipline and "esprit de corps" are splendid. He defends Lord Methuen and Sir William Gatacre. These officers, he holds, were placed in impossible positions at the outset of the campaign, as they were without cavalry, and could have done nothing if they had not sought to strike blows by means of the frontal attack. The attitude assumed by some sections of the Press and some members of Parliament is spoken of as "contemptible, reflecting the greatest discredit on a nation which is usually chivalrous." Lieut.-General French is referred to as a cavalry leader of first rank, "who has done more than anyone else—Lord Roberts excepted—to bring the campaign to a successful issue." Sir Charles Warren is held to be "a great administrator, the settlement of the rebellion in Griqualand West being entirely due to his genius in this direction." Colonel Tolschin cannot understand the feelings of sympathy for the Boers. He considers that "the victories of Lord Roberts are so many aids to the progress of civilisation in South Africa, even as in the olden days the triumphs of Alexander the Great opened the way for enlightenment and advance in Central Asia. The success of the Boers would have had deplorable results, as they possess none of the qualities which render success desirable." The gallant colonel has formed the highest opinion of Lord Roberts, who, he says, "inspires confidence in all under him to a remarkable degree, as he is never put out, but always cheerful and full of resource. A master of his art, a born leader, and kind-hearted gentleman, it is a pleasure to be associated with him." One has read so much of unfriendly criticism lately that it is gratifying to find a foreign officer who is qualified to speak expressing himself in such complimentary terms.

General Andre has made another important change in the personnel of the chiefs of the French Army. He has appointed Colonel Amourel, chief of the Artillery Section at the Ministry of War in the place of General Deloye. General Deloye had occupied the post for six years, and it was under his supervision that the renewal of the French Field Artillery was carried out with a success which has never been called in question. In one of the recent sensational debates in the Chamber, General de Galliffet paid striking homage to the merits of General Deloye, to whose presence in the House he called the attention of the Deputies, saying; "You have before you a man to whom you can never show too much gratitude." General Deloye however, incurred the dire displeasure of the Dreyfusards by his evidence before the Rennes Court-martial, and they have been clamouring for his disgrace without intermission. They have only received partial satisfaction, as, though General Deloye is removed from his post, General Andre has not considered it advisable to dispense with his services entirely, and has appointed him a member of the Supreme Artillery Committee. This appointment amounts to the creation of a new post, a measure that will have to receive the approval of the Chamber before it becomes definite.

By Imperial decree from St. Petersburg the Siberian Army Corps is to be called the 1st Siberian Army Corps, and at the same time orders are issued to form a 2nd Siberian Army Corps, and also to organise the administration of the 6th East Siberian Rifle Brigade. Places for this purpose are named in the decree. Khabarovka is designated as the head-quarters of the 2nd Siberian Army Corps and of the 6th East Siberian Rifle Brigade, while those of the 1st Siberian Infantry Brigade will be at Chita. Three other Army Corps will be fromed out of those destined for the purpose of reinforcing the 1st and 2nd Siberian Army Corps engaged in operations in the Far East.

The rifle of 1898, which is the arm of the German troops in East Asia, will, it is said, be gradually introduced into the German Army. Its calibre is 7·9.

Mr. Edouard Gaudin, chief engineer of the "Spartiate," by whose advice, after a trip to Australia and back with Belleville boilers, they were finally adopted in the British Navy, is now embarked on board the new Royal yacht, and will attend all her forthcoming trials.

It appears that the papers were wrong which assumed that the fleet-engineers lately promoted to inspectors of machinery would retain their appointments, for, at any rate, two of them have been relieved. Mr. Robins and Mr. Haddy, and appointed, one to the "President" for service at the Admiralty, the other to H.M.S. "Diadem," presumably for service with the Belleville boilers.

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We give A Bonus Prize of £50 independent of all others to the person who sends in the list gotten up in the best and handsomest manner. Our Committee will decide and award prizes daily, but the special £50 prize will be awarded in March 1901. Any birds name found in the dictionaries accepted.

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This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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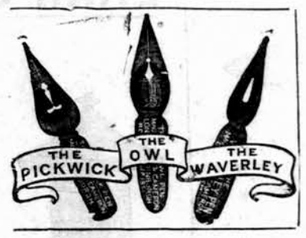

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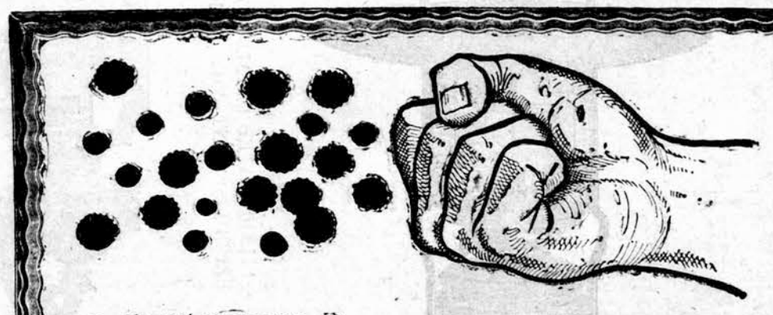

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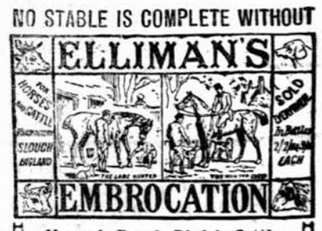

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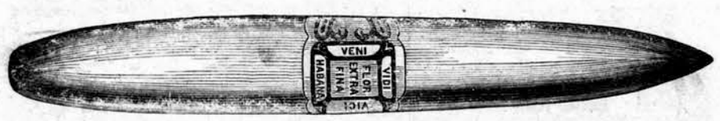

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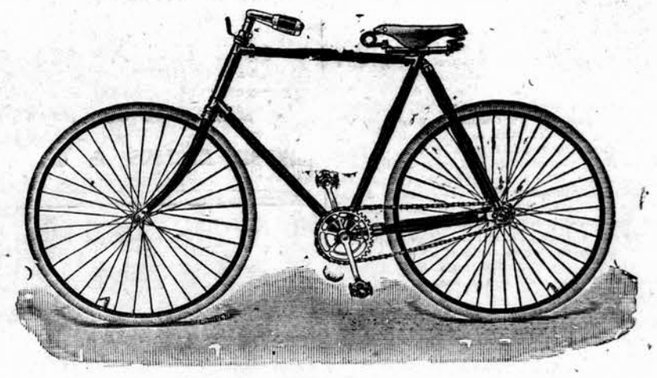

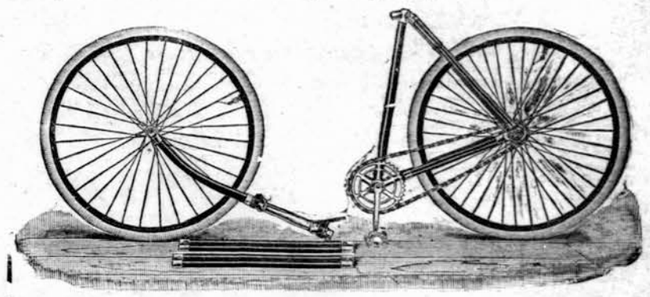

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable main wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

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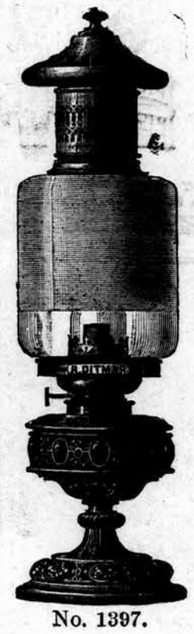

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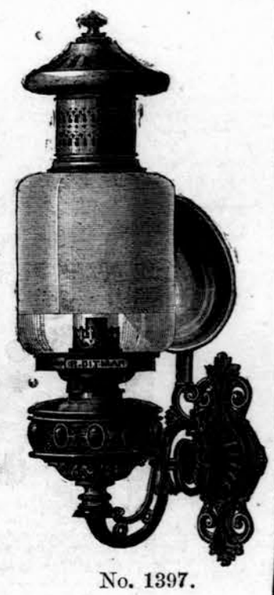

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